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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

New Deal Hunts Way to Silence Spoils Charges

Roosevelt Urged to Back Civil Service Bills in Congress

Conference Is Held

Republicans See Hand of Farley Behind Pending Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A conference at the White House this week has led to the belief that President Roosevelt will shortly take action to meet the mounting criticism of political patronage practiced by Democratic leaders since taking office.

A strong stand in behalf of civil service extension measures now pending in Congress has been urged upon the Chief Executive, and in particular his personal enlistment in the fight to put over the Ramspeck or the Mead-O'Mahoney bills, dealing with first, second, and third class postmasters, has been sought. These jobs, numbering it is estimated about 15,000, are not now under civil service, though for years both parties have been committed to the reform. The pending bills of Democratic leaders would accomplish the result but thus far have been blocked in Congress. Mr. Roosevelt's active support is now being earnestly solicited. He has already given his general support to the measures.

At White House Parley

Those attending the White House conference included William W. Howes, first assistant postmaster general, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia. Mr. O'Mahoney was first assistant postmaster general before entering the Senate; while Mr. Ramspeck is chairman of the House Civil Service Committee.

The Ramspeck bill (HR 3251) would blanket incumbent postmasters of the three higher categories into the civil service upon the passage of the bill; the O'Mahoney-Mead bill would set Jan. 1, 1938, as the date for the measure to take effect, and would be more far-reaching in setting up a career service within the post office.

The O'Mahoney bill has been bottled up in the Senate Post Office Committee, presided over by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, for a year. The Ramspeck Bill, on the other hand, has received a favorable committee report and is now pending on the House consent calendar, where unanimous consent for its consideration has been twice blocked by Republicans.

Republicans were quick to criticize the Democratic civil service bills when word of the White House conference reached them. Always a controversial and partisan measure, Democrats blamed Republicans for holding up the reform, while Republicans retorted that in the form in which the bills were drafted, Mr. Farley's postmaster appointees would be given lifetime tenure.

Politics Charged

The history of civil service reform in America, however, is bound up with the "blanketing in" procedure, by which first one party and then another has temporarily profited, while the civil service system as a whole has steadily extended.

"This bill would take postmasters out of politics," said Mr. Ramspeck, on leaving the White House.

But Representative John Taber (R) of New York, who blocked the Ramspeck Bill when it last came up, retorted:

"This is a scheme to throw the Democratic postmasters under civil service. It is just a political racket. All are Democrats and all would be perpetuated in office. It would make incompetent political appointees think they had jobs for life. It is typical of the Farley administration, out to get everything it can."

Franco Takes Helm, Confers With Leaders On Paraguay Cabinet

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 20 (AP)—Col. Rafael Franco, Paraguayan military leader recalled from exile following the overthrow of the Government of President Ayala, assumed the Provisional Presidency of Paraguay last night.

Colonel Franco, generally considered one of Paraguay's most able commanders in the Chaco war, returned to Asuncion yesterday from Buenos Aires, 13 days after he was exiled by the Ayala Government on charges of subversive activity.

He took over the provisional Presidency following consultation with military leaders of the revolt which overthrew the Ayala regime, which had directed the country since August, 1932

After being installed in the presidential palace, Colonel Franco resumed his conferences with Col Federico Weddell Smith and Col Camilo Recalde, two of the leaders of the revolt, in an effort to form a cabinet.

Colonel Franco arrived by plane from Buenos Aires and received a rousing welcome from a large crowd of soldiers, Chaco war veterans whom he formerly commanded, and civilians.

Old U. S. Guns Aid Alien Revolutions

Government Sells 12-Cent Machine Guns Easily Made Worth $750

Easy Enough to Buy

Federal Right Hand Mystifies Its Left

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 20

TESTIMONY that thousands of machine guns—mutilated but repairable—were being sold by the army while the Department of Justice was trying to prevent their delivery to gangsters, was given today before the Senate Munitions Committee.

Jacob Paley, New York junk dealer, testified that in addition to 3834 machine guns he bought in 1933, other quantities were being offered "almost every week" at army depots in various parts of the country. At the same time, he said, the Justice Department "was checking up on me almost every day" to find where the guns were being sold.

Revolutionaries of Cuba and Brazil, Nye Board Hears, Are Buyers

Handy to Gangsters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — The United States Government sells for 12 cents, a machine gun which can be repaired for $50 or $60 and then becomes a deadly weapon worth $750 which undoubtedly in many cases finds its way into the armories of the underworld!

This bare and challenging fact stood out from the pages of the Senate Munitions Committee records today as the committee transformed a hilarious three-day comic opera revelation of Latin-American revolutionists dealings in the arms trade of this country into a very earnest search for the unknown sources of underworld weapons.

Customer Is Customer

The two stories link together in the opinion of the committee's investigators who hope to wind up their long investigation into all phases of the arms trade with the disclosure of the strata and substrata of munitions dealers whom they believe provide, perhaps unwittingly, the reserves from which the gangster world draws its arms.

The investigation today led through the business methods and records of Francis Bannerman & Son Company and R. F. Sedgely & Co., two prominent dealers in surplus army weapons and ammunition who admittedly sold large quantitiee of their stock in trade to Brazilian and Cuban revolutionaries in a manner which leads committee members to suggest that the firms maintain a dangerously inadequate watch over the result of their business dealings.

For example, Donald Y. Wemple, committee investigator, brought out by questioning Francis Bannerman, his office manager, Charles J. Scott, and a former Department of Justice investigator, that in 1931 a large quantity of Bannerman military material was sold to Cuban revolutionaries apparently without the knowledge of the Bannerman firm.

Not According to Signs

According to the investigator, Joseph P. McCarthy, the individuals with whom Bannermans dealt could barely speak English," were markedly Latin American in appearance, used the names Young and Brown, and required the financing of the transaction in such a manner as in his judgment should have made anyone suspicious.

However, Mr. Scott, who arranged the deal for Bannermann, said he believed he was dealing with Americans and that it was a strictly "domestic deal." When the Cuban revolution of 1931 was first threatened the Federal Government warned Bannermann and other arms firms to be on guard for revolutionary purchasers and exacted a promise that they would report any advances from individuals of a Latin-American type. No such reports were ever made, it was testified.

If Them, Why Not Others?

If it was as easy as this for revolutionists to purchase guns and ammunition the committee indicated that perhaps other types of

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Feb. 20

Civil Service—Trained Postmasters Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A business with a $600,000,000 annual revenue take, that handles money orders valued at $8,000,000,000 and savings of $1,000,000,000 represents the biggest business in the world and as such should be run by the best possible business methods.

This is the contention of Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming who points out that this business, which is the United States Post Office Department, has 53 main offices in which there are 45 untrained men and eight trained men. The Senator argued that passage of Civil Service reforms to put first, second and third class postmasters under Civil Service would convert a current operating deficit into a profit. Indications increase that the President is awakening to the need of ending Civil Service abuses, called by many the Achilles heel of the New Deal.

Drive continues to correct civil service abuses: Page 1.

Edward VIII—Clings to Informal Ways

London — "Will they wash?"

King Edward VIII of Great Britain, ruler of 493,000,000 persons, wanted to know. His question, the Associated Press reported, was put to the keeper of a stand at the British Industries Fair at Olympia and the subject of his query was a paper shirt on display. This incident, multiplied by many similar, has convinced the British people that the new King was to be as informal in his Kingship as he had been as Prince of Wales.

In the first month of his reign he has secured himself in the title of the "informal monarch." Yet he has addressed himself to all his Kingly tasks with thoroughness and all essential respect for tradition.

Japan—Election Results Still Uncertain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo — It is sometimes difficult for outsiders to determine whether the Seiyukai Party in Japan is Tweedledee and the Minseito Party Tweedledum, or the other way around. And because there is little difference between these two major parties on the score of issues, today's general election, the first in four years, is proceeding listlessly and with the main interest centered around personalities. Minor parties probably will hold the balance of power, but the final results will undoubtedly not be determined until Saturday.

Strikes—Mexican Rail Threat Averted

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F. — Trains on the Southern Pacific were on time today. That fact meant that a threatened strike scheduled for noon was averted at the zero hour, after 12 unbroken hours of negotiation among agents of the workers, the Government and employers. Demands of the workers for more pay are said to have been met in part, despite the fact that the railroad has allegedly been losing an average of $400,000 yearly for the last five years.

Akron, Ohio — The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company threw a pebble when it laid off a handful of tire builders. But the ripples from that pebble have ramified in all directions, until today there are 14,000 on strike and a Department of Labor conciliator, T. W. Chapell, has come from Washington to settle the dispute. Union leaders demand that if layoffs must be made, a three-day notice should be given and the veterans should be kept and the young men let go.

Washington — The Labor Relations Board under the Wagner Labor Act is discovering that it has to litigate every inch of the way in order to fulfill its functions. Three more manufacturing firms have entered suit to stop the board from holding hearings on complaints that they have violated the Wagner act. They are the Brown Shoe Company, Vincennes, Ind.; Heller Brothers, Newcomerstown, Ohio, and the Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody, Mass. The board has entered a counter suit in the District of Columbia Court to have the manufacturers' petitions thrown out. If the board wins, its batting average in these cases will be better than .500.

Pension Plans—House Votes Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Politicians are all set to "smear" the Townsend plan.

Friends and foes of the Townsend old-age revolving pension plan are pretty much agreed that this is the unmistakable purpose of the inquiry into current pension schemes voted in the House, 240 to 4, yesterday.

Investigators headed by a militant foe of the plan, Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, are believed anxious to prove the following:

That the Townsend leaders are charlatans and quacks.

That there has been financial skulduggery in the administration of the scheme.

That it is economic nonsense.

Townsendites profess joy at the distinction accorded them by a full-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Boston News Today:

Curley Returns; Blasts Ways and Means
600 Federal Building Clocks Go Awry
Polymet Appeal to Roosevelt Charged
Stone Takes Stand in Own Defense
Curley and Stone Refuse Pay Raises
Winter Sport Plane Leaves Boston

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

U. S. Takes Action On Fresh Report Redfern Is Alive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The State Department today cabled instructions to the American consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, to investigate the statement by Alfred Harred at Georgetown, British Guiana, that he had seen and talked to Paul Redfern, missing American aviator.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Feb. 20 (AP)—A new story that Paul Redfern, long-lost American flier, is alive among savage South American Indians who will not permit him to escape was brought to civilization today by Alfred Harred, reporter of the newspaper Banier of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.

Mr. Harred claimed that he and Art Williams, former United States Army pilot, found Mr. Redfern and talked to him, but were unable to remove him from the jungle.

No Official Confirmation

There was no official confirmation of the story, although Mr. Harred claims to have been a member of the Dutch Section Boundary Commission, engaged in surveying the frontier where British Guiana, Dutch Guiana and Brazil meet and where Mr. Harred claims to have found Mr. Redfern.

The story is that Mr. Redfern is living in the Tumuc Humac Mountains in western Guiana.

Mr. Williams himself could not immediately be reached for comment on the story which is similar to that first told by Tom Roch, German-American explorer, two years ago.

Mr. Harred's story, as published by the Banier and reported in Georgetown, said that after Mr. Redfern started out on Aug. 25, 1927, from Brunswick, Ga., on an attempt to fly to Rio de Janeiro, he crashed in the Tumuc Humac Mountains.

Crippled by Crash

Mr. Redfern was crippled by the crash, he wrote, but was held in awe by the Indians because he came out of the skies.

Mr. Harred said that after he and Mr. Williams flew into the interior, they saw remains of Mr. Redfern's plane hanging on the branch of a large tree.

Later, they found the missing American, dressed in ragged undershirt and drawers.

As they chatted with him, they said, 500 Indians with poisoned spears and other weapons surrounded them.

"When the Indians saw we intended to take Redfern away," said Mr. Harred, "they threatened us with spears.

"On Redfern's advice we left, waiting four days in the district in the hope of effecting a rescue, but eventually we had to return without him."

Paul Rinaldo Redfern of Savannah, Ga., was 25 years old when he took off from Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 25, 1927, on an attempt to fly nonstop to Rio de Janeiro. His plane was last sighted on the following day 300 miles east of the Bahamas.

Mr. Redfern's wife, Gertrude, who lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hillabrand, in Toledo, Ohio, long has believed that her husband is alive.

His father is Dr. Frederick C. Red-

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Russia Rejects Plan of Japan To Fix Border

Says Pact Accepted by Manchuria Definitely Settled Frontiers

Protests Espionage

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP)—Japanese suggestions for establishment of a mixed commission to fix the Soviet-Manchoukuan frontiers were rejected today in an official announcement, made public by Izvestia, the Russian Government organ.

The announcement said the boundary between Soviet Far Eastern territory and the Japanese-sponsored State of Manchoukuo was already fixed by treaty.

It suggested, in turn, that Manchoukuan and Japanese military authorities withdraw White Russian agents, allegedly sent into Soviet territory as spies and terrorists.

Confessions Reported

The recent capture and conviction of some of these agents, the announcement said, established proof that they received arms and money from Manchoukuo and Japanese military authorities in Manchoukuo.

Two of these alleged agents were sentenced to death by a Soviet military court last Nov. 14, and another Jan. 26, after they were said to have confessed that they were in Japanese and Manchoukuan pay.

The Soviet announcement cited an old agreement, with Manchuria, obliging the latter to put an end to anti-Soviet activities of White Russians residing in Manchurian territory.

Declare Borders Fixed

The statement accused Japanese militarists of provoking border incidents to prevent "normalization" of relations with the U. S. S. R., to support their alleged contention that a Fascist military dictatorship must be established in Japan to cope with an "unavoidable" international crisis.

The borders were clearly fixed by the treaties of Peiping and Mukden, the Soviet announcement insisted, and these provided for "redemarcation" only when necessary.

Redemarcation, it is said, meant nothing more than "restoration of old frontier signs and an increase in their number where needed."

Japan's Manchu Troops Called Replacements

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TOKYO, Feb. 20—An early movement of two Japanese army divisions from Japan to the Japanese-advised state of Manchoukuo was announced today by the Tokyo War Office.

A War Office spokesman said the troop movement involved only the annual replacements, was not connected with Russo-Japanese tension over Far Eastern border incidents and would not increase the Japanese forces in Manchoukuo.

A communique said Emperor Hirohito sanctioned the dispatch of the divisions.

The replacements will be carried out in accordance with schedules followed for the last three years.

Non-Japanese military authorities expressed an opinion that the movements were not associated with frontier difficulties, believing to the contrary that this adherence to normal schedules indicated the Tokyo high command was not worried over the Russo-Japanese situation.

France Acts to Include Reich In European Guarantee Bloc; Delay Seen in Naval Parley

French Envoy Gains Little by Interview at Washington

Effort to Sidestep Davis at Conference

Battleship Issue Taken as Effort to Create New Impasse at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The firm commitment of American naval policy to the big battleship is being used by France as a fulcrum for attempting to pry out of the London Naval Conference other advantages which strictly speaking are alien to the naval problem.

This is the conclusion reached among qualified observers here after analyzing the somewhat dramatic developments of late yesterday when it was learned via London that the French Ambassador here, André de Laboulaye, had secretly visited the State Department on the previous day with a statement of the French position on the question of battleships pending at the London conference.

Davis Knew of Move

The full facts of the incident were learned for the first time here this morning. It was not, as has been represented, a secret effort to go over the head of Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large and head of the American delegation at London.

On the contrary Mr. Davis was informed in advance that the approach direct to the highest authorities here in Washington would be made by M. de Laboulaye, who first asked for an interview with President Roosevelt, but when this was impossible because of other Presidential engagements, agreed to see Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who referred him to William Phillips, Undersecretary of State.

Mr. Phillips is handling all Washington angles of the Naval Conference since his return from London in January, where he was a member of the American delegation.

Factor of Economy

The interview was brief. The ambassador made no actual proposal, but did represent to Mr. Phillips the preference of the French Government for a smaller size battleship than that to which American policy is irrevocably committed. He stressed the factor of economy. He outlined briefly also the political reasons which provide the background for the French position.

The answer here was the obvious one of referring what had been said back to Mr. Davis in London who, it is emphasized here, has full responsibility for the naval negotiations and who enjoys the complete confidence of the Administration here. Coupled with this information as to the character of the French representation was word that Charles Corbin, French Ambassador in London, conferred almost simultaneously there with Mr. Davis.

Heard First in London

Topping this structure of transatlantic diplomacy is the somewhat revealing fact that word of M. de Laboulaye's visit to the State Department here leaked out from

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André de Laboulaye
French Ambassador at Washington, Whose Activities Have Awakened Much Speculation

Leakage in Rome Reveals British 'Aims in Ethiopia'

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Authoritative sources stated today that the British Government would make no official inquiry regarding the publication in Rome of a British inter-ministerial commission's report, in which it was said that there were no vital British interests in Ethiopia.

Government officials did not appear displeased that the report has "leaked out," holding the view that the commission's findings further clinched the British argument that Great Britain is only living up to its moral obligations as a League of Nations member in opposing Italy's attack on Ethiopia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 20—British interests in Ethiopia are not vital and could be safeguarded by agreement with Rome if Italy took over the country, declared the Giornale d'Italia in its headlines yesterday over what it called the text of a confidential British report made four months before the Italo-Ethiopian war began.

Publication of the document at this time is interpreted here as an effort to influence British opinion toward dropping its championship of the League of Nations as relating to Ethiopian independence. The newspaper's action is also thought to be connected with the interview yesterday between Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador, and Premier Benito Mussolini.

Britain Studies Situation

The report is attributed to a British inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of Sir John Maffey. In the spring of 1935 the committee undertook a study of British interests in Ethiopia when it had become evident that Italy intended to bring its differences with the Negus to a showdown.

The findings as summarized by the Giornale d'Italia list British and Egyptian interests in the headwaters of the Blue Nile as the most important. But, the report adds, these interests might be protected by agreement with Italy as well as, or better than, with Ethiopia.

British Interests Limited

British interest in preserving Ethiopian independence (omitting the question of supporting the League) is given as important only in the event of a war between Italy and Britain, an eventuality which the committee regarded as remote.

In any event, British rights of pasturage for the use of British Somaliland tribes along the frontier were held indispensable, as was preservation of the "open door" in Ethiopia.

Rectification of the British Somaliland, Kenya and Sudan frontiers with Ethiopia was favored in line with "economic and ethnic affinities."

In addition to these findings, the committee gave data on Ethiopian geography, population and resources. The absence of racial homogeneity is stressed. Italian complaints against Ethiopia are also listed, with reference to the Anglo-Franco-Italian treaty of 1906, whereby Britain recognized almost the whole of Ethiopia as pertaining to the Italian sphere of influence.

Land-Air-Naval Accord With Germany Was French Hope

London Stiffens Toward Sanctions

Duce's Refusal to Drummond Believed Cause of British Attitude

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20 — The importance of better relations between France and Germany if peace in Europe is to be assured has resulted in the British Government once again giving serious consideration to the question of a western air pact and a new Rhineland agreement, the Monitor is reliably informed.

The French want to tie in any new land and air agreements with Germany's adhesion to the four-power naval pact. Britain, it is understood, thinks they should be kept separate.

Meanwhile the subject is being earnestly studied. That it has bearing on the new British armaments program, which is now being prepared, is obvious.

The French Government thought it saw in the current naval negotiations an opportunity to put through a vast deal with Germany.

What France Visioned

Visions of a western air pact of stabilized land armaments and even of an agreement dealing with France's biggest bogey—the Rhineland demilitarized zone—swam before the eyes of French statesmen. Once again, therefore as often before, they insisted on the inseparability of land, sea and air armaments. If Germany were to be allowed to adhere to the four-power naval agreement, there should be parallel agreements on the other questions, France argued.

Britain Willing

Britain while not accepting the thesis that separate agreements should be ruled out, would naturally welcome the widest settlement possible.

It was therefore decided to broach the matter privately to other parties in the Naval Conference.

The United States delegation preserved an attitude of benevolent aloofness. All it is concerned with is a naval treaty.

The Italian delegation decided to return home to consult with Premier Mussolini.

Duce Has His Price

The Italian dictator is believed to be prepared to consider proposals for appeasement in Europe only if sanctions are withdrawn. This was the line he took some time previously when asked to join in a new Danubian pact.

The first step to be taken therefore is to dispose of the naval treaty and it is understood the French are now ready to accept the British plan to deal with the naval issue itself, by means of a protocol inviting Germany and Russia to adhere to the naval treaty after the four naval powers have signed it.

London Stiffens

Meanwhile, careful observers note that immediately following Sir Eric's interview with Il Duce, revived interest in sanctions began to manifest itself in Downing Street. The British attitude on sanctions during the past few days has in fact shown a definite tendency to harden. Whitehall is also urging that the Committee of Eighteen should meet March 2 instead of March 9, as desired by the French.

There is even some talk, should the oil embargo prove impracticable—owing to the existence of the large potential source of supply for Italy in the United States—to consider a still more drastic sanction, namely, the closing of League ports to Italian shipping.

Vienna Wants Rome In Danubian Accord; New Parley Put Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 20—Reaffirmation of Austria's intention not to enter any Danubian Entente which leaves Italy out, is understood to have been one of the chief results of the interview between Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Fulvio Suvich and Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Austrian Foreign Minister, at Florence, the Monitor understands.

It is believed that yesterday's talks also dealt with the question of Italy's indebtedness for goods supplied by Austria since the Italo-Ethiopian war broke out. It does not appear, however, that payment has been arranged.

Meanwhile, it is reliably stated that the Austrian Vice Chancellor, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, is coming to Rome shortly to discuss matters with Il Duce himself.

Austria Still Keystone

There is no substantial change in Italy's policy toward Austria and the Central European problem generally. Premier Mussolini still holds the absolute independence of Austria not only vital in Italian interests

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Consumers Unite to Block New Advance in Food Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Goaded by a recent movement in food prices in their favor, housewives and consumer groups are pushing an amendment to the new farm bill to give them protection if prices shoot up when Government regulation of crops is resumed.

Only a slight reduction in food prices has followed the Supreme Court's outlawing of the AAA. Experts here say that not until next fall will food supplies be increased sufficiently to allow the housewife to really feel the end of the scarcity for which the drought and the AAA reduction program are being held jointly responsible. Meanwhile consumers' representatives want Congress to issue orders that the nation's larders shall not be caught short again.

Protective Amendment

Efforts of Senator Robert F. Wagner to attach a consumers' amendment to the farm bill in the Senate were unsuccessful, but Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, and John F. Dockweiler (D) of California, are standing by ready to introduce a protective amendment when the bill comes up in the House this week.

The amendment, agreed upon by the two Congressmen, says: "The powers under this act shall not be used to discourage the maintenance of normal supplies of foods and fibers for domestic human consumption as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture from the records of domestic human consumption for the years 1920-29, taking into consideration increased population, current trends in domestic consumption and exports of particular commodities and quantities of any commodity that were forced into domestic consumption by decline in exports during such a period."

Little Drop in Prices

The Supreme Court outlawed the Administration's crop control program on Jan. 6. Food prices, according to figures just issued by the Department of Labor, fell just 1 per cent during the two-week period Jan. 14-28.

The retail value of 10 foods in daily use by the typical American family was $22.77 for January, compared with $22.96 in December, according to tables compiled by the consumers' council of the AAA. The food items that fell most sharply—eggs, fats and oils—did so because of seasonal factors, but at the same time there was a 1.4 per cent decline in the price of meats and a 1 per cent drop in cereals and bakery products following removal of the processing tax.

Must Await Spring

Pork chops fell from an average of 32.3 to 31.8 cents per pound; white bread from 8.5 cents to 8.4 cents; rye bread 9.2 to 9.1 cents; round steak from 32.3 cents to 31.8 cents and so on.

The failure of retail prices to react more rapidly is interpreted by consumers' advisers here as evidence that the high cost of food has been due to scarcity, rather than the processing tax. There is little prospect that this scarcity will be relieved to any noticeable extent until next spring.

In the forthcoming "consumers' guide" housewives will be given the hope that "discontinuance of the hog program probably will show changes in supplies and prices when the 1936 spring crop starts to market next fall."

Saskatchewan Short on Feed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSEJAW, Sask.—A serious feed shortage faces Saskatchewan farmers as a result of prolonged bitter cold weather, the longest this century in southern Saskatchewan. Straw stacks are selling for $20 each, an unusually high figure.

Breasted's Pupil Named Successor As Institute Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Dr. John A Wilson, who only 10 years ago was studying for his doctor's degree under Dr. James H. Breasted, has succeeded to the directorship of the Oriental Institute which his famous teacher, who recently passed on, founded. The new director has served as scientific secretary of the institute during the last year.

Dr. Wilson, at 36, takes over an executive post which requires supervision of work on three continents, for the archaeological studies of the institute tracing the early career of mankind, are carried on not only at the headquarters building here but in several places in Egypt, at Megiddo (Armageddon) in Palestine, in the country of the Hittites in Asia Minor, in Assyria and Babylonia, now Iraq, and in Persia. Endowments which Dr. Breasted raised by his great enthusiasm for the work have made possible these extensive field operations.

Familiar With Field

The new director is already familiar with them. Last fall he made a tour of the field expeditions, visiting Sakkarah and Luxor in Egypt, Megiddo and places in Syria and Iraq. Previously, he served as a member of the epigraphic expedition of the institute in Luxor, charged with making precise copies of the fast-eroding temple inscriptions. He had another contact with the Near East when, as a graduate student, he took his master's degree from the American University of Beirut in Syria.

Orientalist

Moffett Studio

Dr. John A. Wilson

Appointed Director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago

In addition to directing the important field work of the institute, however, Dr. Wilson's new duties include direction of much scholarly activity at home. After excavation comes publication, and the institute staff here is now engaged in preparing many valuable texts for the printer.

Work on Assyrian Dictionary

A monumental work being carried on here is the preparation of an Assyrian dictionary, a work which has been under way under a competent staff for a dozen years, with years yet to go before 20,000 Assyrian words are completely understood in the light of a vast amount of study.

Charles Breasted, who is executive secretary of the institute, is to remain only until Oct. 1, according to his previously announced plans, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, stated in announcing the appointment for the continuation of Dr. Breasted's work.

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ALLERTON

CLUB RESIDENCES

New York

Convicted State Senator Appeals in Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 20—An appeal against the conviction of State Senator William H. Clark (R) of West Chester County, convicted Feb. 17 on charges of attempted extortion, bribery and corrupt solicitation, will be taken to the Superior Court, his attorneys announced Feb. 18. On the testimony of physicians that his health would not permit him to serve a prison sentence, Mr. Clark was fined $4000 and costs of the trial.

Mr. Clark, a member of the insurance firm of Clark and Hulme, was charged with having offered to barter his influence as chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriation Committee in behalf of administration measures in the Senate if his firm were again awarded a contract for insurance on the state liquor stores.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

dress Congressional investigation. How Congress must fear our strength! is the reaction among them.

Details of the Townsend inquiry: Page 7.

Gangster Guns—Said to Be Army Castoffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Where does the gangster get his machine guns with which to slaughter and commit his crimes?

That has been a standing question with the United States Department of Justice. Today a junk dealer gave an answer to the question, and it was:

From the army.

Jaceb Paley, New York junk dealer, told the Senate Munitions Committee, that he has purchased 3834 machine guns from the army and that more were being offered every week at army depots. And then he offered this cryptic, if inelegant observation:

"Here was the Government selling guns with one hand and bellyaching about it with the other."

The Federal Government took another step toward arming itself against the underworld. This step consisted of advancing a bill to disarm the gangsters. A bill making illegal the transportation of guns, revolvers, machine guns and the like in interstate commerce passed the Senate. Thus what the politicians have been accused of defeating in New York may come about through federal action.

Italo-British—Rome Paper Surprises London

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—Is a subtle effort being made to break down the strong pro-League of Nations sentiment in Great Britain? Europe wonders as it reads the Italian newspaper, Giornale d'Italia. This paper printed the conclusions of a British interministerial report, which asserted that there are no vital interests for Great Britain in Ethiopia, that Great Britain could deal better with Italy in command of Ethiopia than with Emperor Haile Selassie.

The British Government denied the insinuation that it had engineered the "leakage" of this report to Italy. At the same time, it denied that it would seek to investigate its release. On the whole, the Baldwin Government seems well pleased. It can say: See, we had this release all the time telling us there were few material interests for England in Ethiopia. Yet we led the League in its drive to turn back Italy from that land. Surely this proves our sincerity in our support of the League idea.

Strategy—Peiping Professors Stage Walkout

Peiping—College professors turned the tables on their students in Tsinghua College by resigning in a bloc. On one complaint or another, Chinese students have been walking out and returning at their pleasure. Today the Associated Press reported that 68 of the 74 faculty members walked out, revealing that they knew a thing or two about direct action. The immediate cause of their resignation is anti-examination agitation by the students.

Germany—Priest Receives 8-Months Sentence

Arnsberg, Ger. (AP)—A sentence of eight months' imprisonment was given the Rev. Albert Fritsch, a Roman Catholic priest, for refusing to give the Nazi salute and for "defaming Alfred Rosenberg from the pulpit."

Capital—Adjournment Foreseen in Mid-April

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Out of the legislative trenches and on the political stump by April 15 was the plausible hope of Congress yesterday. Only three major measures wait ahead—the farm bill, the farm taxes and relief appropriations.

Taxation was not mentioned by Speaker Byrns, who gave the congressional prospectus. Indications are that the subject of politically explosive taxes to finance the farm bill is being left until some politically innocuous excise tax is devised.

Political rainbows were appearing over the shoulders of New Dealers. The reasons:

Congress is cleaning up legislative program with neatness and dispatch.

A new political poll shows increased Roosevelt strength.

The Supreme Court has accorded the New Deal a major victory on the TVA.

Swiss Ban—Nazi Organizations Forbidden

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

Berlin—The official National Socialist Party Press Service Publication promised yesterday reprisals against a Swiss decree, banning Nazi organizations in Switzerland.

New Premier—Azaña Heads Spanish Government

Madrid, Spain—Manuel Azaña, leader of the Leftists and stalwart supporter of the Republic, was again made Premier of Spain yesterday. This is incisive evidence of the completeness of the Leftist victory in the Sunday election. With the conservatives overwhelmed by an unexpected wave of radicalism and liberalism, the Government headed by Premier Portela Valladares, gave up the ship and left the bridge. For brief hours Spain, without a steersman, was rocked by rumors of a possible army coup. The prompt agreement of Señor Azaña is regarded as a fortunate stabilizer.

Latin-America Unrest—Paraguayans Cheer

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Asuncion, Paraguay—Col. Rafael Franco, Chaco War hero, Provisional President of Paraguay after revolution was effected, returned here a conquering hero. Hardly more than a week ago he was ignominiously deported. Yesterday cheering crowds swarmed about his plane, which brought him from Buenos Aires, his place of exile. He had been a correspondence Revolutionist, having been informed of the progress of the uprising by telephone. A military government is certain, since the revolution was the revolt of 40,000 soldiers.

Reported causes of the revolution vary. Some say the soldiers were inspired by a lofty disgust with a government of "professional politicians" who failed to halt the Chaco War sooner. Others declare the soldiers were motivated by impatience with the Government for not having driven harder peace terms with Bolivia.

Girl of 12 Gets Hollywood Contract

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—A Hollywood contract, sought by many actresses for financial reasons, became a reality Feb. 18 for 12-year-old Jeanne Dante, broadway's latest prodigy, and it meant to her only a dachshund.

"Now my manager's got to buy me the dog—he said he would," squealed the curly-haired, blue-eyed sensation of "Call It a Day" about whom all the critics have raved.

Universal announced it had taken up its option on her after making a screen test recently.

"She has run off with the play," is the way Glenn Anders put it.

Mr. Anders and Jeanne are alone on the stage during Jeanne's best scene.

"It's difficult to play oposite her," he said. "Most of us fear we'll make a mistake. She has no sense of fear. She's completely natural. The child is brilliant."

Jeanne is a native of Norfolk, Va., and this is her fourth Broadway play. Her grandmother, Mrs. S. Belle Dante, is her legal guardian and chaperone. Her mother works in a downtown bank.

The Theater Guild signed Jeanne to a "run of the show" contract before it opened and raised her salary $25 a week as soon as they read the critics' notices the next day.

Adobe Ruins Trace California History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Twenty-five old abode buildings have been located in Sonoma County, remnants of early settlements here, which were replete with historical interest in the development of California, according to Prof. G. W. Hendry of the University of California.

"As each building is located," Professor Hendry says, "its history is being compiled through a search of federal, state and county archives, and in some instances a botanical analysis of the abode bricks is being made in order to determine the crops and weeds present in the locality at the time the building was erected."

Some of the buildings have been partially restored. Most of them are of Spanish architecture.

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E. Brunel Photo

Dr. Winifred E. Bain

Recipient of Tenth Annual Medal of the Parents Magazine

U. S. Takes Action On Redfern Report

(Continued from Page 1)

fern, dean of Benedict College, of Columbia, S. C.

Tom Roch, the first explorer to tell the story which Alfred Harred told today, has presented several affidavits to United States consular officials in South America and Panama, declaring his story if true.

The Elbert S. Waid Post of the American Legion, Cristobal, Canal Zone, has an expedition in British Guiana at the present time trying to find Redfern.

Mrs. Redfern Delighted, Hopes Story Is True

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mrs. Paul Redfern, informed a newspaperman reported finding her missing husband a captive of a native tribe in western British Guiana, exclaimed today, "Oh, I hope it's true."

Reached by telephone at the Foote-Burt Company, a machine manufacturing concern, Mrs. Redfern inquired eagerly for details of Alfred Harred's story.

"It is a fantastic story," she observed. "I wonder how true it is. I would rather wait for further information before placing much faith in the story. There have been so many like it in late years."

Asked whether she believed her husband would one day be found alive, Mrs. Redfern replied:

"As these reports came out of South America in recent years, I confess I have felt quite strongly there must be some truth in them. But it has been such a long time . . . I cannot allow myself to be too optimistic. Please let me know anything more you learn of Harred's story."

Danes Find Mrs. Owen Is Talented Soprano

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister to Denmark, was praised today for her singing.

The country's first woman minister has "a lovely mezzo soprano," said Povla Frijsh, Danish singer, who met Mrs. Owen in Denmark.

If she hadn't chosen public affairs as her career, the daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan might have made good as a vocalist, Madam Frijsh added, "for she is very musical."

The singer said Mrs. Owen is Denmark's "idol diplomat—so exceedingly beloved that no man will ever take her place.

"Women are the natural diplomats anyway," she declared. "Men use only their intelligence; women use their heart and intellect together."

Peru Decorates Harris

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 20 (AP)—Paul P. Harris of Chicago, founder of Rotary International, was decorated with the Order of the Sun yesterday by Carlos Concha, Foreign Minister of Peru.

NEW YORK CITY

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Columbia University Educator Wins Parents Magazine Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Dr. Winifred E. Bain, assistant professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, was the guest of honor at a luncheon Feb. 17, at which she received the tenth annual medal of The Parents Magazine for "Parents Look at Modern Education," the book of the year judged to be most helpful to parents.

In her book, Dr. Bain explains the newer methods of progressive education, drawing comparisons between the kind of schools attended by parents and the kind of schools which their children are now using.

Changes in 30 Years

Such new institutions as the nursery school, such controversial questions as report cards and home work, all the changes which have come about in the last 30 years are explained by the effective method of contrasting the school experience of a child in the 1930's with that of a child in the 1900's. And out of the contrasts emerges a philosophy, an explanation not only of what the schools are doing, but why they are doing it.

Dr. Bain's hope is that the book will so educate the modern parent that he or she will be able to be of greater help to the child who faces its problems and advantages.

Dr. Hughes Mearns of New York University explained the purpose of the magazine in making the annual award, saying:

"If the school is to move forward and so become a better and better instrument of education, the parents of our school children must move forward too. The school is not what it used to be, it never was, but parents do not always know the value of this great social fact of continuous development.

Led to Understand

"The school will change, whether the older generation understands or not, but both school and home would be happier and the hoped-for results would come much earlier if father and mother could only be led to understand plainly why the school is changing and exactly to what ideal place it is aiming to go with their children."

George J. Hecht made the presentation to Dr. Bain and announced the authors of five other books which had received honorable mention. These are Dr. Hannah M. Stone and Dr. Abraham Stone collaborating, Miss Louise Zabriskie, Edmund S. Conklin, Mrs. Claire T. Zyve and Miss Carolyn McDonald collaborating, and Miss Myrtle B. McGraw.

Dr. Bain has had a wide experience in education, having taught in public schools in Wisconsin and Minnesota, at state teachers' colleges in Wisconsin and Virginia, and at the University of Chicago before she came to Teachers College, Columbia. She has written on educational topics before the present book and is the secretary-treasurer of the Association for Childhood Education.

Oil Wells Sprout On Capitol Grounds In Oklahoma City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Gushing oil wells with their homely derricks and unsightly surroundings have found their way onto the state grounds of Oklahoma's Capitol here where workmen have carried the "battle for oil" nearly to the steps of the Governor's mansion.

Today there are 22 wells producing or in the process of being drilled in the Capitol Hill vicinity. Angered citizens of this fashionable area protested to city officials but members of the city council agreed that work might continue if safety precautions were taken and the surroundings made more sanitary.

Gov. E. W. Marland, a successful oil producer before entering politics four years ago, agreed, however, that the state grounds should remain a place of beauty and ordered that flower gardens be planted throughout the drilling area. Another regulation prohibits drillers who generate their own electricity from setting up such machinery on state land. As the driller makes ready to spud his well he now must see that all equipment is placed in a concrete cellar around the hole.

Paul Colvert, affairs board secretary, demanded that power lines be laid underneath the ground and that the derricks be torn down after the wells become producers. When the flow of crude stops, the wells must be covered so that it will appear a well was never there.

Ford Gives Land for Hatchery

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20 (AP)—Ivy Kassel, district game protector, has announced that Henry Ford had given 75 acres of his large estate in Bryan County to the State of Georgia for a fish hatchery. Work on the hatchery was expected to start in 10 days.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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America's $12,000,000 'Strongbox' to Safeguard State Papers

Archives building to open soon after century of discussion—Many years of work ahead in sorting and classifying accumulated historic documents —Now archivist, librarian and congress must rule on disposition of all future governmental records.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — An archives temple, as nearly fireproof and earthquake-proof as modern research knows how to make it, has been built in the capital to house the nation's most valued historic documents for the next 1000 years.

Formal dedication of the new $12,000,000 Archives Building will not take place until spring, but the archivist has moved his staff in and is taking special groups on conducted tours.

The importance attached to the new $12,000,000 edifice is exemplified by the position given it at the apex of the new federal triangle halfway between the Capitol and the White House.

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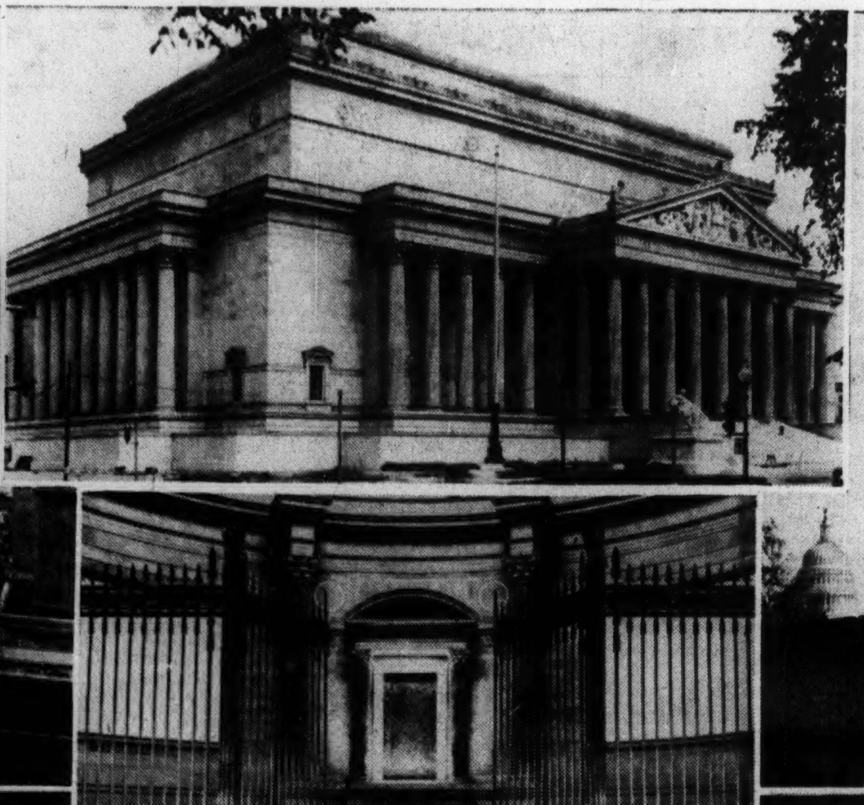
On Guard

One of the Ornamental Eagles on Top of the Archives Building



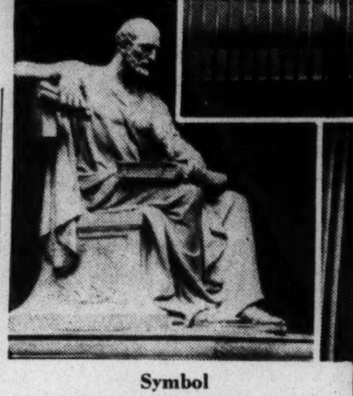
Archives

A General View of the Archives Building. Center—Shrine Which Will House the Declaration of Independence. Below—Crowd Entering Massive Doors, Which Weigh 21 Tons and Are 10 Feet High. Inset—Robert D. W. Connor, Archivist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Exterior

Another View of the Archives Building, Showing a Figure Designed by Robert Aitken, With the Dome of the Capitol in the Background



Symbol

One of the Symbolic Figures Designed by Robert Aitken of New York for the Entrance of the Building

Pediment

A Section of the Pediment by Adolf Weinman of New York

America's First Step

If it is true, as has been stated, that the care which a nation devotes to the preservation of the monuments of its past serves as a measure of the degree of civilization to which it has attained, then the United States should take an important step forward among the nations of the world this winter, when, after 125 years of discussion it begins to collect its archives under one roof. Many a student who preferred to carry on his research in London, Paris or The Hague, rather than search in Washington for a document that might be moulding in a cellar, a warehouse or even an abandoned carbarn, is expected to move his headquarters to the new Archives Building.

Robert D. W. Connor, whom President Roosevelt appointed last March to be the first Archivist of the United States, is warning students not to expect all the material to be catalogued and ready for their use in a day or even a year. It took the British Record Office 40 years to get all the historic papers of the British Empire in order after it started in 1850.

Cataloguing Begins

Preliminary work on the archives has been going forward for some months. Ten deputy examiners have been inspecting hundreds of boxes of papers, some of which have not been touched for 50 years. They have been measuring cubic feet and catologuing each document. Final decision as to what shall be moved to the archives and in which order rests with the National Archives Council, composed of members of the Cabinet, or their representatives, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Archivist of the United States.

Henceforth, any government department which wants to dispose of a bundle of records must report this desire to the archivist, who will send his experts to examine it to ascertain if there is anything of historic value that should be preserved. After he has made his selection, the librarian of Congress chooses what he may want and the Joint Committee of the House and Senate study the remainder and decide whether it shall be burned.

Shrine Room

Tourists who visit the Archives Building are expected to center their steps around the impressive "shrine room," where provision has been made for permanent display of the two most important documents in United States history—the original copies of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The shrine designed especially for these two papers occupies the place of honor in a semicircular hall, the walls of which are to be decorated with huge murals by Barry Faulkner, New York artist, depicting the signing of the documents. A 13-foot grilled gate separates the "shrine room" from the front corridor of the building. On either side of the green stone shrine will be 13 bronze display cases where a continual parade of documents important in American history will be furnished for public inspection.

Close guard will be kept to make sure that only students with proper credentials are admitted to the central control room, where documents will be brought from the stacks on request. About 60 desks are provided for the use of research workers. Near by is a card catalogue and book shelves holding government reference books. Like an old-fashioned schoolteacher, an attendant will sit on a high stool in the center of the room and keep everyone therein under surveillance.

Even Has a Movie

A small motion picture theater is provided in order that there may be showings of historic films. These are to be preserved in 40-degree chambers that are equipped with fire-extinguishing apparatus and safety outlets for gases in case of explosion. These vaults will house not only the films that have been made by government departments from time to time, but newsreels that will tell the story of inaugurations and other national events in pictures.

Vandals might as well get discouraged before they even attempt to make away with any valuable documents. In the first place, the Archivist has issued strict orders that only persons with well-established credentials shall be allowed to handle papers at all. If the man on the high stool in the control room sees anyone acting suspiciously, he can push a button on his desk that will lock every outside door in the building. Since the two front doors are 40 feet high and weigh 19 tons apiece, there is little danger of anyone breaking in through them. If someone should seek to hide himself in the building and remain after the closing hours, he would soon run into trouble. An electric detective system, turned on when the staff leaves the building, starts a siren and brings watchmen running if anyone makes the least move in the stacks or puts his foot on the steps approaching the Constitution's shrine.

Need Long Felt

The need for an Archives Building has long been a matter of public record in the United States. As early as 1810, under the leadership of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, the House of Representatives appointed a committee "to inquire into the state of the ancient records and archives of the United States and what measures are necessary for the more safe and orderly preservation thereof."

Even at that early date, the records were found to be "in a state of great disorder and exposure; and in a situation neither safe nor honorable to the nation."

From 1878 on, the subject was brought up at nearly every session of Congress. Between 1880 and the present time there were 69 bills introduced to provide for a national archives building of some sort. Few other public building projects have aroused a greater degree of congressional interest and activity.

Started by Coolidge

It was in carrying out the provisions of the 1926 public buildings act that President Coolidge requested the Commission of Fine Arts to submit a report to the director of the budget on the need of a National Archives Building. John Russell Pope of New York, who had designed the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, Ky.; the Richmond, Va., terminal station, and Constitution Hall in Washington, was asked to draw up plans from these estimates. Ground was broken Sept. 9, 1931; the cornerstone laid by President Hoover on Feb. 19, 1932. Pointing out that the building would eventually house all records that "bind State to State and the hearts of our people into an indissoluble Union," Mr. Hover declared, "This temple of our history will appropriately be one of the most beautiful buildings in America, an expression of the American soul. It will be one of the most durable, an expression of the American character."

Last March, as the building was nearing completion, President Roosevelt appointed Dr. Connor to be Archivist. As he looked over the unoccupied building, Dr. Connor saw numerous changes he thought should be made for efficiency's sake. It has taken considerable time and money to accomplish these but the Archivist feels now that he is entering a building that will serve for many years to come. Before accepting the new post, Dr. Connor had been for 12 years a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina and for the previous 18 years was archivist of that State. He has surrounded himself with a small, but according to his judgment, capable staff. Although the Archivist is not under Civil Service, it is assumed that any move to involve the office in politics will be met with the same resistance that protected the Library of Congress staff from advances made by Democratic job-seekers last year.

First Robin of Spring Was There All Winter

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—There apparently is not much basis for civic-minded citizens of the communities of Douglaston and Mamaroneck, N. Y., to quarrel over the honor of entertaining the first robin of the spring.

Especially when the robin, in the opinion of Dr. James P. Chapin, ornithologist at the American Museum of Natural History, was simply a commuter from a near-by swamp and not a migrant from the South.

Douglaston, on Long Island, has for many years reported the arrival of the first robin of spring in this vicinity, but last Jan. 14, a resident of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, announced sighting a robin on his lawn. Douglaston's first robin was reported last Monday. Douglaston residents intimated that Mamaroneck's robin had no more basis in fact than the fabled whoofus bird.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, outspoken commander of the A. E. F. air forces, who passed on here late yesterday, led a stormy life both in the air and on the ground.

General Mitchell's military experience was not limited to the World War. He was also on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Cuba, and participated in the Philippine campaign in 1899.

The first American officer to fly over the enemy's lines in the world conflict General Mitchell emerged from the war critical of the policies of the War and Navy Departments on aviation defense.

He was called "the bad boy of aviation" by higher governmental forces because of his open criticism of army and navy aviation policies. And it was because of these attacks that he was later court martialed, and allowed to resign from the service.

Six days after he enlisted as a Wisconsin infantry private May 14, 1898, he was made a second lieutenant and signal officer.

"In 1903 he completed the construction of the Alaskan telegraph system, and early in 1914, before the United States had entered the war, he was in Europe as a military observer, going to the front with the French air forces.

For his exploits in the World War he was decorated by the French, British, and Italian governments. At one time he held the air speed record with 221.05 m. p. h. made Oct. 18, 1922, at Mount Clemens, Mich.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—"Profound regret and sorrow at the untimely passing" of William Mitchell was expressed in a resolution today by the House Military Committee. The committee called him a distinguished citizen and soldier.

Fire Brigade Gets Canteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Firemen need no longer go hungry when they are out on a long job here, for the London Fire Brigade has just acquired a canteen van. It has boilers capable of supplying 30 gallons of hot drinks, a 40-gallon water tank, and an oven to bake 100 meat pies.

New Codified Laws For Virgin Islands Ready for Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20—Flying from the Virgin Islands to Washington to present to Congress a new set of codified laws, Lawrence W. Cramer, governor of the islands, arrived here Sunday by plane.

In presenting the new code he says it is his hope that the present tangled situation may be cleared up. Now the legal setup of the islands is a conglomeration of Danish, Spanish, French and United States federal laws.

The governor will ask for a liberalization of the suffrage law which will make voting universal in the islands. At present only males who are property owners of 25 years of age, of good moral character and having an income of at least $300 a year are allowed to vote. The result is that only about 1200 out of 25,000 actually vote.

He also will ask a reduction in the size of the legislature, and that it be permitted to legislate for the islands in one session. The present system is bulky and unwieldy because of its exaggerated size, he said. There are so many representatives from St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. Johns that they cannot meet together in one place to make laws in common to all.

Mr. Cramer has been lieutenant governor of the Virgin Islands for the past five years, and governor for the past six months, having replaced Paul M. Pearson.

Double Budget Declared to Open Way to Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Declaring that the presidential election this year meant a "solemn referendum on the future of America," United States Senator Lester J. Dickinson, of Iowa, regarded as a potential "dark horse" who may win the Republican presidential nomination, spoke here last night at the Washington Day dinner of the New York Young Republican Club. The Senator came out categorically against the whole New Deal fiscal policy in an address which was radiocast over a national network.

Present-day monetary methods in Washington, he said, were not the kind of bookkeeping George Washington and Alexander Hamilton practiced, and the double budget system set up was designed "deliberately to hoodwink and deceive the people."

Charged Against Future

In addition to the ordinary budget, he continued, "the billions being squandered under the pretense of creating a 'more abundant life' were juggled in a deferred account known as the 'extraordinary budget.'" He observed that "the extraordinary budget is charged against the future," and he remarked that "our children will long remember it."

The Federal Treasury is now paying out $63.14 for every man, woman and child in the nation, Senator Dickinson computed, adding that this was a direct charge to every citizen and was "not being paid by some rich uncle."

Paying the Taxes

Further, he said:

"The theory of 'soaking the rich' too often ends in driving capital into tax exempt bonds, which merely serves to perpetuate governmental extravagance. In the peak year of the late boom, 86.4 per cent of the Federal Treasury's receipts were contributed by business and the well-to-do in the form of corporate and personal income taxes, levies on business transactions of various kinds, customs duties, etc. What was called consumption taxes made up the remaining 13.6 per cent.

"But in 1934, these taxes levied on the consumer amounted to no less than 47.7 per cent of the Government's income. Thus, during the very period when wages had been greatly reduced and hours of labor curtailed, the Government was actually extracting more than three times the sum it had taken five years before. And during the same period the proportion of taxes borne by business and the well-to-do decreased nearly 33 per cent.

"This is what has been actually going on behind the elaborate 'soak the rich' campaign."

Gas Reported in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Reich Feels Isolation From World Councils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich has not hesitated to show that it considers the political discussions which have gone on in London and Paris, following the accession of King Edward VIII, as definite steps towards effecting its isolation in Europe. The fact that so many issues in which it is vitally interested have been discussed in its absence has led once more to the idea that what is done without Germany is done against her.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of those discussions it is not surprising that a nation of 67,000,000 in the center of Europe should conclude that these discussions aim at establishing a London-Paris-Moscow bloc against Germany, in case of certain eventualities. The Stresa Front, in other words, reinstated, but with Russia, instead of Italy, playing an outstanding role in it.

Litvinoff Blamed

The villain in the piece, according to the German Press, is Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar. Few events have been folowed so keenly by the Wilhelmstrasse as the rapprochement effected between Britain and Russia during the past few weeks. An armaments loan to the Soviets would be regarded here as the final proof of the new orientation of British foreign policy. Add to this the ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact, now in process, and the essential links in "a ring-round-Germany" would have been forged.

England's determination to increase her armed strength on the sea and in the air to an extent unknown in the post-war years, has undoubtedly also made a deep impression upon the Third Reich, where deeds are accounted more than words, and any peace other than one based upon the strength of one's own right arm is considered futile.

Want British Friendship

Important as such an action may be as a support for the National Socialist thesis of an "armed peace," more important is naturally the question as whether in the future Britain will be found on Germany's side.

English friendship or, at least, its neutrality, in the case of any future conflict in which this state may be involved is the great hope of the leaders of the Third Reich. This is clearly evidenced in all National Socialist writings from the celebrated passage in "Mein Kampf" (My Battle) by Adolf Hitler, to the recent article of an outstanding German journalist, where he declared, "England is for us the door of the world."

Hope in Edward VIII

Very often nowadays one hears the view expressed among leading National Socialists that an improvement must surely come in Anglo-German relations since King Edward VIII belongs to the younger generation and himself served in the trenches, and must therefore see Germany's problems in a more enlightened and sympathetic way. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, one of the best-informed of German journals on foreign political matters, sees the situation in a more realistic way when it writes that "it is idle to discuss whether his (the new King's) attitude will be guided by sympathy for or antipathy against certain nations. He will make British policy—a policy which will perhaps strongly stress the fact that England's well-being and the maintenance of the economic powers of the Empire are the pillars of its strength. Edward VIII is accustomed to have the map of the world before his eyes and on this Russia occupies one sixth of the whole territory."

Geneva Looms Big

The Third Reich realizes full well by today that since England has declared herself so strongly for collective security, the path to the Foreign Office passes through Geneva. Yet much as understanding with England is desired it is very doubtful whether Germany will return to the League without substantial concessions to what she considers her legitimate rights as an equal nation.

Probably it was the desire to state her terms in less ambiguous language than an unamplified demand for "equal rights" which produced the recent article in the Frankfurter Zeitung. There it was pointed out that while Herr Hitler had already declared that he accepted the territorial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and that any revision deemed necessary could come by peaceful methods ("ballots not bullets") this did not mean that the Third Reich was content with having simply set aside the reparations and military clauses of that treaty.

Other Problems

This country, the article expressly stated, was also vitally concerned with the problem of Germany's waterways, internationalized under the treaty, the position of Germans in Memel and Danzig, the one-sided regulation governing the Rhineland demilitarized zone, with the return of the German colonies lost after the war—"the open door" for the supply of raw materials is not enough—and with the question of a revision of the Covenant of the League of Nations by separating it entirely from the Treaty of Versailles.

These demands might well be considered as Germany's minimum settlement of its claim to equal status among the nations, that is to its reinstatement as a great power.

As to Regional Alliances

In many influential circles in Germany, "regional alliances bound up with military understandings," such as the Franco-Soviet Pact, are considered "a denial of equality of rights and of mutuality" such as the Locarno Pact lays down. But whether, if such a pact were ratified, Germany would immediately declare that its promise to maintain the specified Rhineland zone demilitarized had no further validity, the future alone can determine. Most qualified observers incline to the view that the time is not yet ripe for such action.

Germany undoubtedly feels herself isolated in European policy today. The question of the future of the Danube Basin, of Austria, of the possible new alignment of the Little Entente and Austria and Bulgaria, of contemplated Russo-Roumanian military understanding — all of which are of the greatest importance to the future of the Third Reich—have been discussed in London, Paris, in Prague and Moscow, but not in Berlin.

But despite its disadvantageous position, there is a strong feeling here that the old German proverb, "Nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked," applies to these conditions.

Britain, it is felt, will not want to commit itself too deeply to any Franco-Russian alliance against Germany. Further, whatever European developments may come they can only follow a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and then it must take some time before anti-German coalition could work out the proper unity necessary for it to be effective.

The Third Reich, during the three years of its existence, has benefitted much from the mistakes and lack of unity of the Versailles signatory that it may be able to repeat this in the future.

In any case, it is generally felt here, that nothing very dramatic will happen in the European situation until the autumn, at the earliest. Meanwhile, during the coming months Germany will concentrate upon the Olympic games.

Swift Moves Seen On World Chessboard

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Rome, Feb. 20

INTERESTING diplomatic moves leading up to the present Italo-Austrian conversations in Florence are reported.

Ulrich von Hassel, German Ambassador to Italy, went to Munich last week, had a long conversation with Adolf Hitler, and then returned to Rome and requested an audience with Fulvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, these sources disclosed.

After his audience with Professor Suvich, the German Ambassador flew back to Berlin yesterday morning, at the same time that the Italian Undersecretary was talking with Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Austrian Foreign Minister, at Florence.

Professor Suvich returned to Rome today to report to Premier Mussolini personally on the progress of the negotiations.

France Seeks New Peace Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

but an essential condition to the preservation of peace in the Danubian area.

The report, therefore, that negotiations are in progress between Italy, Germany and Austria, whereby Germany would guarantee Austrian independence and Italy would permit free Pan-Germanism in Austria, finds no credence either in Italian or German circles here. Many political observers do not hesitate to describe it as fantastic.

Danubian Question

Serious divergencies between Italy on the one hand and Britain and France on the other over the Danubian question have not in any way altered Italy's standpoint over the Austrian problem, it is declared, even though Italy and Germany have certainly come somewhat closer together in the past few months.

While Italy did not take an active part in the recent diplomatic conversations at London and Paris when the Austrian question was fully examined, she was kept informed of everything. In her view nothing has happened recently to make probable or desirable any sudden shift in the diplomatic scenery of Central Europe.

Meanwhile it is stated here that the proposed Danubian conference will not be held until the Ethiopian question has been settled.

Few Full-Blooded Natives Left in Hawaiian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Assimilation of the Hawaiian race by the other races making up the population of Hawaii today is illustrated in the 50th annual report at Kamehameha schools.

These schools were founded and endowed for the education of Hawaiian boys and girls. But today, of 344 students enrolled, only 11 are full-blooded Hawaiians.

Of the 11, nine are boys and two girls. Fifty-four pupils, 23 girls and 31 boys, are three quarters Hawaiian; 169, including 68 girls and 101 boys, are half Hawaiian; 89, of whom 41 are girls and 48 boys, are one quarter Hawaiian; 20 have less than one quarter Hawaiian blood.

Raw Materials Investigation To Be Undertaken by League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 20—That the League of Nations is prepared to undertake a preliminary inquiry into the distribution of raw materials is now indicated.

This question is closely related to that of the distribution of colonies and mandated territories. Yet they do not coincide. Large quantities of raw materials exist not only in the colonies and mandated territories, but in the home countries.

There should therefore be no attempt to treat these subjects as though they constituted a single subject.

Lothian Urges Relief

Dispatches from London quote reference to these subjects by the Marquis of Lothian in a speech in the House of Lords during the occasion of an onslaught by Lord Rennell on the League Covenant. Lord Rennell said that Britain could scarcely be expected to support that document when it proved unworkable and entailed heavy liabilities on Britain. He suggested three councils, instead of the single body of Geneva—one for Europe, one for Asia and one for the Americas.

Lord Lothian argued:

"If the League is to be successful, economic pressure, which is the real cause of unrest among nations, must be relieved.

"Apart from free trade, the only alternative is to give nations such economic outlets as Sir Samuel Hoare indicated at Geneva in September."

Earl Stanhope, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replied for the Government, saying that Lord Rennell's plan would weaken the League and, as to Lord Lothian's suggestion, assuring the lords that the Government is giving its attention to the colonial raw material problem, adding: "It is of supreme difficulty, and is not by any means confined to raw materials from our colonies."

Always the Favored

While it is true that it would theoretically be possible—though exceedingly difficult in practice—to readjust the possession of raw materials in readjusting the possession of overseas territories, Geneva observers argue that there would remain some countries which are naturally favored on their own soil, and others which are virtually deprived of the staple necessaries.

The United States and Russia, for example, need not look outside their boundaries for the bulk of the primary materials, and therefore have little practical interest in the possession of the various kinds of territorial possessions which may loosely be described by the general term of colonies.

Great Britain, on the other hand, which has the most enviable situation according to its critics, would be reduced from almost full independence to almost complete dependence, were it stripped of its Empire.

Germany, Italy, Japan

In a third category are great powers which have neither natural resources at home, like Russia and the United States, nor compensatory territories more or less under their control, like Great Britain. The chief examples are Germany and Italy. Japan, despite its reaching out into China, may be put into the same class.

Now it is obvious that countries which have raw materials at home cannot be expected to relinquish them at the behest of countries which are not so fortunate. Nor is it easy to see how countries, which, in the past, have acquired colonies and mandated territories which constitute a valuable possession, can reverse history, and consent to hand out the advantages they enjoy to less favored countries.

It is nevertheless recognized that unless something is done the rivalry of the "haves" and the "have-nots" will result in an increasing strain that will ultimately bring about war.

"Expansion" for Italy

Indeed one of the causes of the Italo-Ethiopian war was Italy's need both of economic and of territorial expansion. Germany is understood to be contemplating a national plebiscite which will approve an insistent demand for colonial restorations. Japan is forging ahead in China under what it regards as the same compulsion.

Unhappily—or happily—the era of colonization is over. Not only are there no more lands, with their riches in raw materials, left to conquer, but the whole trend of modern thought is opposed to the old method, and if it is pursued it will be at the expense of devastating complications of an international character.

Method Out-of-Date

Doubtless the method was accepted until very recent date.

The nineteenth century in particular saw a scramble for colonies in which Great Britain and France were especially successful. Even in the settlement of the great war these two countries adjudged to themselves over a million square miles in Africa.

Smaller countries such as the Netherlands, Portugal, and Belgium are relatively rich in the possession of colonies.

It is easy to understand why Germany, Japan, and Italy consider the present position unfair, but it should be equally understood that it is exceedingly difficult for any nation deliberately to forgo even the most recent acquisitions. What is done is done, but the future cannot therefore be allowed to resemble the past

It is for these reasons that the world sets its face against any new colonial policy which must involve the risk of a general conflagration.

Backward Ethiopia

Ethiopia may properly be regarded as a backward state, but it is nevertheless a state, in a very different sense from that of many of the territories which were taken and developed by European countries.

Everybody feels that there is a profound difference between the Japanese invasion of China, an ancient civilization temporarily in a condition of anarchy, and the old colonial ventures in savage countries.

Everybody realizes that still more difficult would be the so-called colonization of Russian territories like the Ukraine, by Poland or Germany, of which there has been considerable talk.

But Problem Persists

Yet the fact remains, as the League recognizes, that a problem does exist, and it is the business of the League not so much to endeavor to prevent wars when they threaten the world, as to foresee the possibilities of strife and remove the causes of war in good time. For this reason the League is ready to undertake an inquiry, as Sir Samuel Hoare suggested in his famous speech at the Assembly last September.

There was quoted in the House by a Labor Member of Parliament, Dr. Alfred Salter, from the book of Sir Thomas Holland, a passage which showed that 25 commodities are essential to the life of a modern state. There are many others which are only slightly less necessary. But confining ourselves to the 25 essentials, it appears that the British Empire has adequate supplies of 18 of them, and has a certain proportion of supplies of two of them. Japan has adequate supplies of only three of them, some supplies of five, and no supplies of 17. Germany has adequate supplies of four, and some of two, and of 19 none at all. Italy has adequate supplies of four, and of 21 none.

Why Blame Britain?

It is absurd to blame Great Britain because it was first in the field and more fortunate, but there is a strong case to be made for economic freedom, just as there is a strong case to be made for the partial restoration of free movements of populations.

The Laborite, George Lansbury, was the first prominent statesman to call attention to the need of international action which would relieve the economic disabilities which are making for war. Access to raw materials and to markets, and the migration of peoples, are rapidly becoming necessities of civilization. There is plenty and to spare in the world for all. Men, as he puts it, have all the means for a full, happy, and peaceful life. Nor must it be supposed that the British Government is opposed to an international conference to deal with economic factors, but such a conference should be assured of success, and therefore there must be a preliminary examination such as the League alone is competent to undertake.

Task Imperative

The task is gigantic but it has become imperative. It should include not only the consideration of the open door in all colonial territories, with access to undeveloped markets and the exploitation of raw material, but also a scheme for the reduction of tariffs and quotas, to stimulate international trade and give employment to the workers. Nor can immigration laws and territorial facilities be overlooked.

The present unequal distribution of territories and riches will undoubtedly produce catastrophic clashes unless a peaceful solution is found. There are some advocates even in Great Britain of a more drastic scheme for the abolition of colonies as such. They believe that the difficulty is not only economic, but psychological. It is one of prestige and of status. Countries like Italy, Japan, or Germany feel themselves inferior.

But How to Do It?

Now to hand over territories to them would be no solution. Probably it would only increase the rivalries. Nor is it easy to conceive that countries with colonial empires will voluntarily step down in favor of countries without colonial empires. Therefore, it is argued, the whole system should be ended, the League should take over colonial territories and administer them as trustees of the whole world. If this is too tall an order to begin with, at least the existing mandated territories should be taken over by the League itself.

Doubtless that is scarcely an immediate possibility, though it is by no means to be ruled out as a step on the way to real international organization. In the meantime, if the territorial problem cannot be solved, at any rate the League can seriously tackle the economic aspect of the present unsatisfactory situation, with a view to a better distribution of the earth's riches.

Stoneleigh Gets Books

RYE, N. H., Feb. 20—The arrival of approximately 3000 new books for the library of Stoneleigh College for young women was announced here yesterday by Richard D. Currier, president. This collection, the gift of Mr. Currier, consists almost wholly of recent books in the fields of English, history, economics, sociology, philosophy, government and psychology.

French Action Delays London Naval Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

French sources in London a full day after it took place here.

Added together this all points strongly to the conclusion that the whole affair was probably staged for the benefit of home consumption in France. On the surface, France was apparently attempting to sidestep Mr. Davis in an effort to get from his superiors here in Washington something which could not be gained in London. Such an interpretation has obvious value at home. Actually Mr. Davis was fully informed. The real negotiations are still in his hands, and the staging here had little or no significance to the outcome of the conference—as must have been obvious to the French before it was arranged.

What the French can gain at London by this maneuver is not immediately apparent here. They cannot obtain any major concession by the United States on the size of battleships. So complete is the commitment of both naval and diplomatic policy that it can be stated that nothing short of a revolutionary change either in the principles of naval strategy or in the world's political situation could cause any deviation from the present determination to safeguard American right to battleships of somewhere between 30,000 and 35,000 tons. There might be a compromise on 32,000 or 33,000, but certainly no reduction to the 27,500 tons which the French are seeking.

This being the known situation, French diplomacy would appear to have arbitrarily picked the battleship issue as a convenient one for creating an impasse at London which might be turned to advantage.

Not Vital Issue

Certainly from the strictly naval point of view the issue is not of sufficient importance to France to justify the fuss being made about it. In fact, if France could secure agreement on a 27,500-ton top limit for battleships by the four powers at London, but continued to keep Germany out of the conference, there would be nothing to prevent Germany from building a ship which France had denied to herself, a situation scarcely favorable to France.

In effect, therefore, the French move merely seems to Washington to threaten further delay toward the achievement of a naval agreement. Should the delay result on the side in some strictly European agreement tending to guarantee France greater security, there is, of course, no objection here. And it matters little if an American position on battleships is the means, provided always that American interests are not involved in the side agreement. But it does mean delay and complications.

Strict Labor Union Regulation Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Laws for the strict regulation of labor unions were demanded at a meeting of the New York Board of Trade at the Roosevelt Hotel here Feb. 18. The resolution reviews many of the alleged evils now prevalent among organized labor and stressed that both labor and employers favor reform all along the line for their own protection.

The preamble to the resolution contains 15 counts, most of them bitterly attacking racketeering in labor unions and charging that terroristic practices have been employed by the directing heads of many labor bodies who resorted to "force, coercion, assault and even murder" to silence workmen and to intimidate employers to force them to pay tribute. The principles of unionism have been used as a shield, behind which has existed racketeering on a large scale, it charges, adding that constituted authority has been helpless to stop it "because of the immunities and privileges thrown around labor unions."

Despite the fact that the public pays tribute on the food it eats, and clothes it wears, and the services it utilizes, the resolution says, movements are on foot to endow trade unions with added privileges and to make collective bargaining compulsory. The preamble estimates the loss to the public at from $11,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 a year.

A. Berle Jr., City Chamberlain was the chief speaker at the meeting and described the plan for transit unification here of which he and Judge Samuel Seabury are the authors.

Madrid Acclaims Azana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 20—An astonishing display of confidence and devotion greeted Manuel Azaña, Spain's new Premier, as three hours after forming a government he appeared on the balcony of the Home Office.

News of the Government's formation spread rapidly and by midnight tightly packed crowds had gathered in the Puerto del Sol (Gate of the Sun), Spain's great central square, with faces turned upward to the windows of the Home Office. One of the new ministers, Marcelino Domingo, arrived from Barcelona, was escorted from the station by cheering crowds and when he reached the square his car was surrounded so that for an hour it was unable to move.

Waves of Enthusiasm

At midnight word went round that Señor Azaña and the Cabinet were inside the Home Office. Shouting was energetically renewed and at one of the lighted windows the man of the moment appeared. Wave upon wave of enthusiasm swept through the crowd. These were stilled in answer to Señor Azaña's raised arm.

"Citizens," he said, "the Government of the Republic is indeed grateful for this manifestation of enthusiasm for a victory of the people. Tomorrow all Republican municipal councils (replaced after the revolution of 1934) will be changed. When the Cortes opens the Government's first undertaking will be the granting of amnesty. Have confidence in the Government for the Government has confidence in you."

In Original State

By this display the people of Spain were not merely welcoming a new Premier but also the Republic as it was in its original state. After two years under control of the Right the Republic has called back the man who established it.

After the excitement and anxiety of the last few days all is now generally quiet in Madrid and the provinces. The people have a Government which they claim they can trust.

The Cabinet is composed as follows:

Premier, Manuel Azaña.
State, Augusto Barcia.
Interior, Amos Salvador.
Treasury, Gabriel Franco.
War, Gen. Carlos Masquelet.
Navy, José Giral.
Justice, Antonio Lara.
Labor, Enrique Ramos.
Education, Marcelino Domingo.
Public Works, Santiago Casares Quiroga.
Agriculture, Mariano Ruiz Funes.
Industry and Commerce, Placido Alvarez Buylia.
Communications and Transport, Manuel Blasco Garzon.

Amnesty Move Affects 25,000 Men and Women; Some Disorders Occur

MADRID, Feb. 20 (AP)—An armored automobile, similar to that used by Reichführer Hitler of Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy, arrived at the presidential palace today. It is for the use of President Alcala Zamora and was manufactured in Germany.

The new ministry, under Premier Manuel Azaña, contains 13 posts, three more than the former government of Manuel Portela Valladares—the cabinet of the government center, which was defeated, despite its coalition with the Rightists, in Sunday's election for a new Parliament.

Most of the portfolios went to Señor Azaña's own followers, the Ministry having nine Left-Republican members, two Union-Republicans, one "Technician" and one Independent.

News of Señor Azaña's success spread swiftly through the nation, accompanied by jubilation over an order according provisional liberty to all political prisoners save those sentenced to long terms.

The order, sent to provincial courts in anticipation of a general amnesty for political prisoners by the new Leftist Parliament, affects more than 25,000 men and women, many of whom had been in jail since the October, 1934, revolt.

This measure was designed to halt election-aftermath disorders and prison rioting, which have caused 13 fatalities since Sunday, but despite heavy government precautions to preserve order, some extremists still created minor disturbances.

In Madrid, a group of extremists raided the "Traditionalist Circle," burning and destroying some furniture. In suburban Vallecas, a demonstrator shot into a candy factory, wounding the son of the proprietor.

A group of Leftists at La Coruna paraded before the Fascist headquarters there, threatening an attack, but guards dispersed the crowd quietly.

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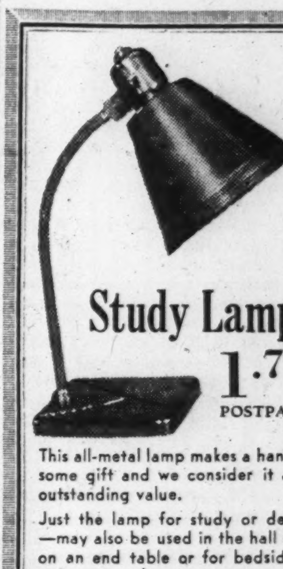

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Venezuelans Demand Freedom After 25 Years' Dictatorship; Basis for Prosperity Laid

Announcement is made today in Caracas, Venezuela, of the appointment of E. Gil Borges, assistant director, Pan American Union, Washington, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment is further evidence of the Venezuelan Government's effort to gather the support of prominent citizens exiled by former President Gomez. Señor Borges will leave Washington Feb. 28.

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Pent-up national emotions must blow off, like the top of a kettle when the spout is sealed. Venezuela's spontaneous outburst last week, the demonstration at the capital, Caracas, was an eruption following a quarter-century of dictatorial suppression.

The outbreak which resulted in the killing of four persons was directed against the Governor of the Federal District, and against governmental censorship of newspapers and public gatherings. The Governor was a left-over from the regime of former President Gomez, and the censorship was the order of the Provisional President, General Eleazar Lopez Contreras.

Program Wanted

To label the Venezuelan demonstration "another Latin-American revolution," and to pigeonhole the news until something else equally exciting happens, would be an easy way to drop the incident for the time being. But there is more behind the blow-up than dislike for some particular official and the clamping down of censorship.

Twenty-five years under a dictatorship as ruthless and unyielding as any Latin-American nation ever endured, and then the sudden riddance of the dictator and the wild, joyous belief that a free, democratic form of government was at hand, was too great a strain upon the emotions of 3,300,000 persons impatiently waiting an announcement from the Provisional President setting forth a program describing the Republic's liberties.

Tardy Action

Doubt, disappointment, and a new fear, drove crowds through the streets of Caracas, and set them to demonstrating (for the Government's benefit) that all the suppression for which the Gomez regime had stood must go, and go quickly. There was no deep bitterness directed against Contreras: his seeming tardiness in bringing about desired reforms lay at the bottom of the agitation.

Students, as in most Latin-American republics, assumed the lead in the parade through the streets and the breaking into the Governor's Palace. Yet, if reports from the capital and from Venezuelans in Washington are correct, there was no pillaging. The outburst was an orderly one, if outbursts can be called orderly, and brought forcibly to the President's attention that constitutional guarantees must be restored, and that a constitutional convention must be assembled.

Standing in the Way

So far as what appear to be authentic statements obtained in the United States, no particular dislike for Contreras exists. He is believed to be an individual interested in a democratic form of government, and to desire only such office as Venezuela willingly would give to him. Persons who argue his cause explain that Venezuela should not expect the complete withdrawal of governmental censorship until the nation has been rid of individuals still loyal to the Gomez policy.

Venezuelans in the United States, and their countrymen at home, who have looked beyond the excitement following the overthrow or the ending of a dictatorship, know that in April of this year Venezuela will have an opportunity to change the Constitution. Constitutional amendments happen to require only the votes of congressional and state legislature members. Citizens do not vote, for the reason that their duly elected representatives act in their stead.

Also, Venezuelans know that sometime in May a President is to be chosen. In Caracas and in other sections of the Republic there are men well-fitted for the high office. There are exiles equally well equipped. Hardly a day passes that a plane or a steamship fails to land one or more of the opponents of the late dictator. A goodly number of persons can flee a country during a quarter of a century.

Venezuela and Cuba

Gomez, unlike other Latin-American rulers, remained at the head of the Republic once he assumed control. Since his departure, much has been said about the comparison of Venezuela's situation to that in Cuba after Gerardo Machado abdicated. To compare the two situations is fair enough, but to call them similar is to stretch the imagination. Machado left a hungry, idle, discouraged people, saddled with a top-heavy national debt. He left an opening for a powerful group, radically inclined, to force upon the Republic a brief experience in something resembling a doubtful form of democracy.

Debt-free

Gomez, on the other hand, left Venezuela free from debt, and a people living in at least some degree of comfort. The opening that his passing afforded gives no opportunity for radical idealists; he saw to that by his selection of General Contreras as his successor.

Venezuela, as it gets its bearings, will face a far different future than that to which Cuba gazed when nearly eight years of terror took wings beyond the skyline of the Caribbean. The land of "black gold" (oil), cattle, and other industries, will open wide its doors to its own people. The monopoly that Gomez had over all trade, for his own benefit, is broken. Gomez is said to have accumulated some $1,000,000,000.

Gold Money

Problems, of course, will wait solution. Two, especially outstanding, are: What will be done with the oil concessions granted by Gomez to foreigners, and, Will Venezuela devalue its money to the level of outside currency, say of the United States, so that a purchaser buying Venezuelan exchange will not have to pay so many devalued American dollars for Venezuelan currency now containing a high percentage of gold?

Chance for Youth

Venezuelan progress rests, to a considerable extent, in the hands of youth. This is admitted. Youth means, in Venezuela's case, students and others deeply concerned in a program of constructive ideas, and not in ideas for revenge. Youth stirred by what it has seen, and by what is related by older Venezuelans of the Gomez regime, has a clean slate upon which to write something worth while.

In the meantime, last week's Caracas incident can be compared to the blowing off of a kettle top. Juan Vicente Gomez has gone forever.

G. H. C.

Social Security Closes Alabaman Almshouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Enactment of Alabama's social security program is already closing the doors of county almshouses according to announcement by the new State Department of Public Welfare. Eight have closed so far and others have announced they will close.

The almshouse population was fixed at 3000 last March as compared with 1403 in November, Miss Elizabeth Elmore, supervisor of the department's bureau of family welfare, said.

Former inmates in instances where almshouses have been closed have been put in homes and are being boarded on assistance furnished through old-age pensions or physical handicap aid.

The counties which already have closed their almshouses were listed by Miss Elmore as Lowndes, Winston, Randolph, Bullock, Cleburne, Macon, Cullman and Crenshaw.

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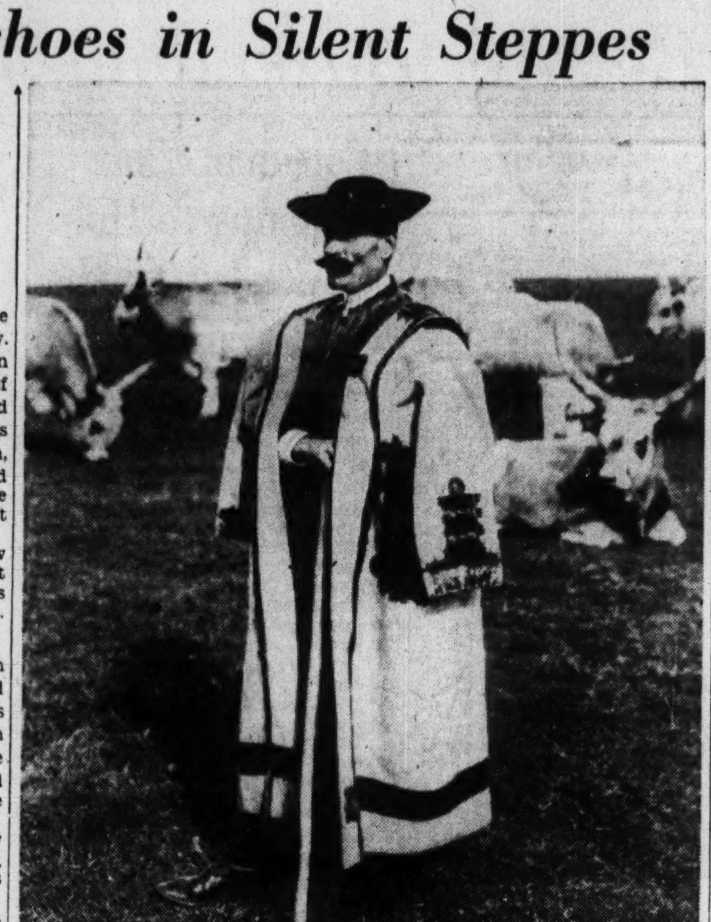
Music Echoes in Silent Steppes

Radio carries songs of opera tenors and tones of Hungarian orchestras to scattered huts of shepherds and cowboys.



Dorien Leigh

Hungarian Version of a Cowboy

Elaborate Cloak With Lace-Trimmed Sleeves Contrast With Skill in Horsemanship and Dexterity With Long Rope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—No longer are the lonely steppes of Hungary so lonely. Their age-long silence has been broken by radios. The strains of music hover over their vast and trackless prairies where no wheels creak, no houses indent the horizon, no men gather to buy or sell, and only occasional shepherds are to be found, following flocks that eat their way through the grass.

Romantic tenor voices are now carried over the plains, relieved at times by the gentle melody of violins and the flow of full-voiced concerts.

Huts Widely Separated

The listeners are white-clad men living alone in widely-scattered huts made of long grass. Their beds are sheepskin rugs. The decoration of their huts is a lasso rope. The equipment, a milk pail and several earthen jars. The only visitors are fierce, gray dogs.

And this prairie man is strangely clothed. He wears a dress, in fact, like a woman. The hat is like aunt's bonnet.

Yet he is one of the world's best cowboys. He is fearless, controls his ponies with unbelievable skill, and with all his lace-trimmed sleeves, handles his long rope with the dexterity and accuracy of a juggler.

Hears Budapest Orchestras

But he has no camp, no comrades, no settlement. Just a herd or flock, and a little hut. He lives this way for months at a time, so yearns to hear human voices. Now he has installed a radio set in his hut and can milk his sheep to the accompaniment of Budapest orchestras.

These "pustas" also have another new cultural acquisition in the form of a library. It is located in an old inn at the town of Hortobagy, and any shepherd or herdsman who takes the trouble to go to this former rendezvous of brigands and tramps may borrow one of the 283 books filled with stories about the steppes.

One can only hope that all these concerts and books won't turn Hungary's famous herdsmen into Little Bo Peeps.

Bureau of Justice For New York Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20—A bill for the setting up of a bureau of justice in the New York State Department of Correction as a substitute for the proposal by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his anticrime program for a state department of justice, headed by the Attorney General and modeled after the Federal Department of Justice, was introduced in the Assembly here yesterday by Assemblyman Pritchard H. Strong (R) of Rochester.

It has the endorsement of the Republican majority and under it Edward P. Mulrooney, newly appointed commissioner of correction, would have complete supervision over the law-enforcement agencies of the State.

The Strong bill, if enacted into law, would become effective on July 1, 1937, when the state police would be transferred to the new bureau.

Assemblyman Strong said his measure would bring a more adequate enforcement of all laws by effecting better co-ordination and co-operation of existing law enforcement agencies. He held that the bill struck at the very root of the present crime situation and would aid and encourage the raising of police standards throughout the state.

Philadelphia Compels Criminals to Register

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 — All criminals now in Philadelphia who have served prison terms within the past 10 years must register with the police as soon as the registration system is installed. Only those granted full pardons are excepted.

The ordinance sponsored by Mayor S. Davis Wilson, requiring such registration, was passed by the City Council, 14 to 4. It is estimated that 10,000 persons will be affected. New arrivals in the city, who come under the criminal classification, must make their presence known to police within six hours.

Hauptmann Guilty Leibowitz Thinks As He Quits Case

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TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20—A dramatic announcement by Attorney Samuel S. Leibowitz, strongly indicating he believes Bruno Richard Hauptmann is guilty of the Lindbergh baby kidnap-slaying, appeared today to have virtually blasted the convicted man's hopes of escaping the electric chair.

Hauptmann's date of execution was set yesterday for the week of March 30.

The New York attorney who had consented to aid Hauptmann if the convicted kidnap-slayer of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's first-born son would "tell the whole truth" withdrew from the case last night.

Questioned Hauptmann

In the eight days that Mr. Leibowitz had investigated the case, he had subjected Hauptmann to several periods of intensive questioning.

But although Hauptmann steadfastly refused to confess any part in the crime Mr. Leibowitz, in severing his connection with the case asserted Hauptmann's only chance lay in his making a clean breast of whatever part he may have had in the crime.

"I want no further part in any of the case," Mr. Leibowitz said.

"I cannot see how I can serve the interests of justice by any further participation."

C. Lloyd Fisher, chief defense counsel, said that he and Judge Frederick A. Pope, another defense attorney, are hopeful something will develop out of their investigation, and said, "Under any circumstances we shall continue to our utmost in our client's behalf."

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, who has held to the belief that Hauptmann had accomplices, and with whom Mr. Leibowitz has conferred, said yesterday "there was nothing concrete" in the two weekly reports made to him by Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, state police superintendent, and "as yet there has been no reply to my queries as to the participation of others in the crime."

"The State is marking time," Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck Jr. of Hunterdon County said today, "and its position in this case has not changed. Nothing has been brought to our attention involving others, or to show in any way that Hauptmann is innocent. The situation is the same as it was that night at Flemington when the jury convicted Hauptmann of the murder of the Lindbergh baby."

TVA Head May Quit College Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Feb. 20—Antioch College may have a new president as the result of the United States Supreme Court decision upholding the Tennessee Valley Authority, it was revealed by college officials here yesterday.

Reason for the TVA decision touching Antioch is that its president is Arthur E. Morgan, who is also chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. And as TVA chairman, the college reports, Dr. Morgan has had his resignation in the hands of the board of trustees for a year and a half.

Although the resignation has been considered before the trustees, it has not been acted on and will not receive consideration again before the annual trustees' meeting in May. Since the work on the TVA is to continue as a result of the Supreme Court's decision, those close to Dr. Morgan are of the opinion the project will make demands upon him that would make holding a dual position difficult.

Dr. Morgan—a distinguished flood control engineer—came to Antioch College as its president in 1921 and reorganized the 67-year-old college into an educational experiment as daring as it was unique.

Indicative of the success of President Morgan's educational experiment was the dinner proffered him in New York City Nov. 17, 1935, in celebration of the Antioch Plan under his leadership.

Old U. S. Guns Aid Cuba and Brazil Revolutionaries

(Continued from Page 1)

individuals of a more sinister nature might also find it possible to obtain arms through similar misrepresentation or by the use of unscrupulous agents.

Under questioning, Mr. Sedgely told of a purchase at a price of 12 cents per unit of "scrap" Marlin machine guns from the Government. Theoretically the weapons had been made useless by "fusing" the locks and barrels. He explained that the Government practice is to fuse the lock with an acetylene torch. However, he said that it cost him only about $50 or $60 to recondition the weapon so that it might be used. The gun he then rated as $750 in value.

Says Gangsters Steal Arms

Mr. Sedgely, besides reconditioning and selling arms and ammunition, also engages in the repair business, it developed. He said he does not require information as to the identity of an individual bringing a gun in to be repaired since the laws of Pennsylvania under which he operates do not require a permit for the ownership of firearms. He conceded that his shop might possibly have repaired weapons intended for illegal use.

Asked point blank how, in his opinion, "guns get into the hands of gangsters," Mr. Sedgely replied:

"I don't think gangsters every buy guns."

He said his warehouse had been raided three or four times in four months back in 1926 or 1927. Machine guns, rifles and ammunition worth $6000 were stolen. None of it was ever retrieved.

Cites Two Different Cases

He cited also the raid on the police exhibit in Boston last year and a raid on an arsenal in Norristown, Penna., as samples of gangster procurement methods, but he was confident that sales by himself and similar recognized dealers did not constitute the gangster source.

Turning back to Mr. McCarthy, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Carolina, chairman, asked him to describe the difficulties he encountered in seeking to ascertain the facts about munitions deals during the Cuban revolution. According to the witness:

"You can't get any truth out of the revolutionists. They are patriots and won't talk. As for the American dealers, the great difficulty is that persons trading in surplus arms seem to be absolutely ignorant of the persons with whom they deal."

Agree on Stricter Laws

The witnesses, both Government agent and dealers, all agreed with the Senator that perhaps it would be better to have stricter laws governing the trade in weapons, particularly of the machine gun variety used by gangsters.

The Sedgely purchase of "scrap" machine guns from the Government was only one of several such instances put into the record. Late yesterday the committee put on the witness stand one Jacob Paley of New York who until 1930 was a salesman.

When his business got bad he began trading in surplus Government material as a side line.

His stroke of genius was the idea of selling "souvenirs of the World War" advertised as being "suitable for clubrooms and dens." It came to him, he said, when the Syracuse depot of the War Department advertised "scrap iron." The "scrap" happened to consist of 3334 Marlin machine guns, 2173 machine gun tripods, 50 Hotchkiss machine guns, 963 Krag rifles, and a few other odds and ends. The guns were all described as "unserviceable" by the Government.

Paley got the lot for $1569. Putting the machine guns together, he offered them for sale as "souvenirs" for $7.75 each. They cost about 11 cents each. But the business wasn't very good and he said he stopped trying to sell them when he found they could be "reconditioned." He lost some of them in an affair with a warehouse where he had stored them. Some he got back and now has a number on consignment with Mr. Sedgely in Philadelphia.

Protestants Seek To Avoid Bias In Church Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—An effort to keep Protestant religious education free from influence by any particular group, conservative or radical, has proved successful, it was declared by leaders attending the annual meeting of the International Council of Religious Education here.

Selection of Dr. Roy G. Ross of Indianapolis as the new general secretary of the council, which carries on the joint educational work of 39 Protestant denominations, is regarded as assurance that the council will continue to stick to its policy of avoiding even indirect association with either the Right or the Left.

Problem of Issues

The problem of relationships came up some time ago when the former general secretary of the Council became the executive of the new American Federation of Investors Inc., holding both positions on a part-time basis. The federation was formed to defend the interests of persons and institutions with holdings in private corporations which appeared to be threatened by adverse legislation. Now, some of the leading officials of the council were persons with large investments, and they were understood to be in sympathy with the federation's aims, but they did not want to see the federation linked in any way with the church organization. They opposed such an unofficial liaison as firmly as if the federation had been a radical organization which they disliked.

A conflict over the issue was averted by the voluntary resignation of the general secretary, Dr. Hugh S. Magill. While this removed the fear of possible outside influence, it also removed a very able and devoted general secretary, according to leaders of the Council. It has taken them just a year to find another. For the position requires a man who is an outstanding educator and who also is able to see high above the lines of his own denomination, working harmoniously with leaders in 38 other religious groups.

Selection of Dr. Ross

Dr. Ross was chosen quite suddenly at this year's meeting, so suddenly that he asked for a little breathing spell before giving his acceptance. He has not been looking for something to do, being well occupied in his present position as secretary of the Department of Religious Education for the Disciples of Christ, with a big program on his hands. It is understood that he will accept the position in the council, regarded as probably the most important single educational post in Protestant education.

The educational work of the council has gone far beyond that of the old-fashioned Sunday school. It includes a vast program of civic and social education from the Christian standpoint.

It outlines study courses and prepares material for week-day religious education classes, vacation Bible schools, summer camps, and for the 10,000,000 young people estimated to be enrolled in young people's societies of the Protestant churches—Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues and others.

Intelligent Voting

Focusing attention on current problems, the committee which handles this branch of the work is now preparing study outlines intended to stimulate intelligent interest in the coming elections. In line with the council's policy, no political doctrine will be taught, but young people will be encouraged to make their own decisions, said P. R. Hayward, director of young people's work. Preparation for intelligent, not emotional voting, is the objective. This branch of activity is called "Christian Patriotism." Other special topics in young people's study are peace and the economic problem. Handling the highly controversial economic issues does not daunt the council, although its membership represents all the varying shades of economic thought.

"We are all agreed that we need change," said Mr. Hayward. "We differ on the degree of change needed, on the rapidity with which it should be brought about and on the method. We ask young people to consider both sides."

Conference Planned

Special committees of the council prepare pamphlets on the subjects selected for study. Pamphlets are being completed under the following titles: The Economic Problem, Helping Other Young People to Be Christian, Preparation for Home and Marriage, the Liquor Problem, and Christian Patriotism.

Plans were announced for a conference of the Christian Youth of North America next summer. It is to be held at Lakeside, Ohio, June 23-28.

Babson Declares Ford Could Beat Roosevelt

LAKE WALES, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Roger Babson, statistician, told the ninth annual business conference sponsored by Webber College, Feb. 18, that Henry Ford could "sweep the country" against President Roosevelt if the automobile manufacturer were nominated by the Republican Party.

Creighton J. Hill, Boston newspaperman, had expressed the opinion Mr. Roosevelt could be re-elected now over any Republican candidate by an electoral vote of 294 to 237. "I think Mr. Hill is right," said Mr. Babson, "unless the Republicans had the sense to name Henry Ford. If they did that today he would sweep the country against Roosevelt."

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Quotes From Congress

Neutrality vs. Partiality—Freedom of Seas—Local Government—Defense of Supreme Court—Peace Pact and Bigger Armaments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

* * *

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) Utah:

The theory of neutrality is based upon a fallacy. It would be an unneutral act to pray for rain right now in Ethiopia. Neutrality means being impartial. Nations are not equal in war. Not to act means helping the stronger nation; to act helps the one you aid, and both are unneutral effects.

* * *

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan:

It has always seemed to me that we use freedom of the seas not as a great impersonal, abstract principle worthy of defense, but that too frequently we use it almost exclusively in an acquisitive manner, so as to expand our commerce and to enjoy the widest possible participation in war profits based upon the misery of others.

* * *

Senator William H. King (D) Utah:

That there are powerful gravitational forces operating throughout the country which draw in to the vortex of the Federal Government all must admit. This means that there is a decadence of the spirit of local self-government, the maintenance and perpetuity of which are essential if our form of government is to endure.

* * *

Representative E. E. Cox (D), Georgia:

To take from the Supreme Court the power to apply the constitutional test to acts of Congress would mean the changing of our whole form of government. It would mean the concentration of all powers in Washington and the complete destruction of the state. It would mean the abandonment of the Constitution the loss of liberty, and the subjugation of the people to what may conceivably be a blind, irresponsible, tyrannous force.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), Arkansas:

Let me say that "keeping the country out of war" and maintaining "neutrality" are by no means synonymous.

While I do not for a moment minimize the importance of neutrality and the necessity for it, I can easily conceive of the existence of conditions which, while the United States is maintaining neutrality, would imperil the peace of the nation.

* * *

Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R), North Dakota:

I am exceedingly sorry that the United States Government—our own government, the one which initiated the Kellogg Peace Pact—in my estimate, at least, has not played fair with the Kellogg Peace Pact. We have not lived up to our part of the agreement, because if we had really meant what we said in the Kellogg Peace Pact it would not have been necessary to make the immense appropriations for the Army and the Navy that we have made every year since that time; larger, I say again, than those made in peace times by any other nation on the face of the earth, larger than we have ever before made in time of peace.

WPA Plan to Build 'School-Factories' Is Summarily Dropped

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration has summarily withdrawn funds for construction of proposed vocational education schools ultimately to be used as textile factories in Mississippi and State officials today blamed objections by New England manufacturers for the step.

Four such projects had been approved when Wayne Alliston, State WPA director, was notified to reject all other applications for WPA funds to assist local communities in constructing vocational schools which are not to be permanently employed for training workers.

WPA applications for federal funds to assist in constructing "school-factories" at Lumberton, Brookhaven, Columbia and Philadelphia have already been approved, Director Alliston said, adding that "they will be the last."

Director Alliston asserted that the projects, sponsored by civic organizations, proposed construction of vocational training schools for the purpose of instructing workers in the textile crafts.

"After a certain period of time, the schools would be leased or deeded by the communities to industries for factories," he said. It was understood, he said, that the factory buildings would be either leased at a very nominal sum, or donated outright to the industry prposing to locate in the community.

Presto! Chango! Piano

An innovation in musical instruments displayed at Germany's Leipzig Fair was an upright piono which may be converted into either a sideboard or a desk by merely changing the postion of the cover and the center panel.

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Syracuse, N. Y.
Toledo, O.
Hamilton, O.
Ashland, Ky.
Chicago, Ill.
Louisville, Ky.
Rochester, N. Y.
Piqua, O.

Indians at Garden Tonight—Record Basketball Crowd in Prospect at Arena

Bruin Cubs Hope To Evacuate Last Place in League

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Bruins Cubs		Springfield Indians
Dumart, w	rw	Toupin
Getliffe, c	c	Alexandre
Bauer, rw	lw	LaFrance
Portland, ld	rd	Brennan
Pusie, rd	ld	Speyer
Jackson, g	g	Cox

Boston Alternates — Shannon, Riley, Sands, McCully, Finnigan, Blake, McInenly; Springfield Alternates — Gray, Saunders, Frew, Murray, Jack, Raymond, McBride

Still sharing the so-called cellar of the Can-Am League, but with rays of light sifting through, the Cubs hope to give the trap door a heave tonight and emerge once and for all by defeating the invading Springfield Indians at the Garden. It will be Ladies' Night and a fitting time for the locals to stop hibernating in proverbial obscurity.

If the attendance continues to increase, tonight should bring a record crowd at a Cub game for the season. It just so happens that the visiting Indians, should they lose to the Cubs, will be left alone in last place, for they share the darkness with the locals going into this game.

It is possible that the home team defense will be bolstered by the return of Bert McInenly, veteran defenseman who has been out due to injuries. The Cubs have won nine, lost two and tied one in the last 12 games and that grade of hockey has lifted them from far in the rear to a contending team.

Their present lineup is close to, if not, the most impressive collection of hockey players on a minor league team. Frequent shifting of the players to and from the Bruins has tended to hold back combination and team play, but there are enough stretches per game to run in winning goals.

Springfield has faltered since midseason due to injuries, suspensions and the recalling of certain players to the majors. Tonight the Indians will be without Max Bennett, aggressive little right winger. Unless the Cubs are battered and worn from the contest at Providence last night, they should be ready to pick up two points at the expense of the visitors in this game.

Over the Net

HELEN WILLS MOODY, who stopped off in Chicago last night, en route from New York to her California home, lauded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan's game, the Associated Press reports.

Mrs. Fabyan, who lives in Cambridge, Mass., is New England's No. 1 woman player.

In answer to the question: "Whom would you rate as the most promising young woman tennis star in America," Mrs Moody replied:

"Come to think about that, I don't think there are any unless you would call Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan a youngster. She's a youngster all right, but we regard her as one of our star veterans now, you know In England, Kay Stammers appears to be the best young hope."

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	1	11	102	60	45
Providence	19	4	13	89	96	42
New Haven	15	3	19	100	122	33
Springfield	13	3	19	91	94	29
Boston	13	3	20	99	109	29

Result Feb. 19

Providence 3, Boston 2.

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115 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.

In Basketball Doubleheader at Arena

By a Staff Photographer

Al McCoy in Informal Chat With Team

Left to Right—Coach McCoy, Heath Morse, Merton Rice, Capt. Allen Melville, Henry Bialkowski and John Barone

Local Interest Stirred By Basketball Doubleheader

Why all the sudden excitement about basketball? College basketball in the Midwest, New York and other sections is a featured winter sport with the general public, but Boston has been cool to the game. The largest local crowd to view college basketball is due to fill the Boston Arena tomorrow night and our assignment was to find out why.

A source of ready information would be Al McCoy, coach of the Northeastern Huskies, and as usual he obliged. It seems the Kiwanis Club is sponsoring a doubleheader in a benefit affair with Northeastern facing Rhode Island State in one game and Boston University entertaining New Hampshire in the other. Possibly a freshman encounter will be added.

Stacks of Tickets

We reached McCoy's office just as the clock indicated the hour of our appointment.

"Al McCoy? Yes, he's here."

Sure enough, he towered above the others, busy with a group of men. On his desk were stacks of oblong tickets.

"Why all the tickets?" we asked.

"For our doubleheader basketball game at the Arena Friday night," Coach McCoy replied as the bystanders drifted away.

"All those tickets for a basketball game? Your foolin'!"

Northeastern's head basketball coach seated himself in his chair, tipped back and looked at us in, what we thought, a quizzical manner.

"Oh, we know your team is good this year," we hastened to put ourselves aright.

Benefit Game

"Yes, a good team, in fact, two good teams, will help in more ways than one. In the first place this game tomorrow night is a drawing card for good reasons. The Kiwanis Club is pushing the ticket sale, for one, and another is that a game between Rhode Island State and Northeastern is always an attraction. But, besides aiding a worthy cause, we also hope to play games which will arouse the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the Boston people. This is our big opportunity to sell the public the game of basketball.

"They talk about the big crowds that turn out for basketball in New York. Why? Because fast, exciting, wide-open basketball is played. This type of game requires skill, and this skill isn't accomplished over night. Many of those college boys have played basketball since early youth, with the result that they have learned to pass, shoot and play as a unit. I saw a game recently between two teams of boys around the ages of 8 and 10 years played before 18,000 howling fans."

A telephone jangled.

"To go on," he said hanging up the receiver and scribbling a number on the edge of a newspaper, "I contend that basketball today is played by more individuals than is any other sport. And as strange as it may seem I would say, without any hesitation, that basketball draws more spectators as a whole than any other game. Yes, barring none. Of course, this takes into consideration the hundreds of small town teams, high schools, colleges and professionals all over the country.

"All we need around New England is to invite some well-known western team, say for instance, Notre Dame or Purdue, to play against one of our local colleges. Why, tickets would be at a premium.

Need Playing Facilities

"Here we are handicapped by cramped playing facilities. A crowd of any size couldn't be handled by most of our gymnasiums. The Arena and Boston Garden would be ideal places, but there would have to be various improvements to make a first-class playing surface.

"Basketball is not a slow, drab game. It has developed into one of the fastest games of the day. If you don't believe this, come over to the Arena tomorrow night. My system of play is similar to that of Coach Frank Keaney of Rhode Island State. It consists of fast-breaking plays with plenty of scoring bound to result on both sides.

"Incidentally, the other game between New Hampshire and Boston University should be a thriller. Both teams are exceptionally fast and evenly matched. "Well," said Coach McCoy as we prepared to leave, "I hope you'll be able to get over. You'll see good games, win or lose."

GIFTS
Variety to suit every taste and price.
Gifts that last a lifetime and are pleasing reminders of the friendship that inspired the giving.
WIKANDER
Jeweler, Silversmith and Watchmaker
213 ORANGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BULLARD'S
Elm St., Cor. of Orange
Mid-Winter Clearance Sale
Reductions throughout the entire store up to
50%
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Norma Taubele, defending champion eliminated from national indoor tennis tournament by Millicent Hirsh, 6—1, 6—2.

Three Years Ago

Earl Combs and Ben Chapman signed Yankee contracts for 1933 season.

Five Years Ago

Helen Hicks defeated Virginia Van Wie, 1 up 19 holes, and won Florida golf championship.

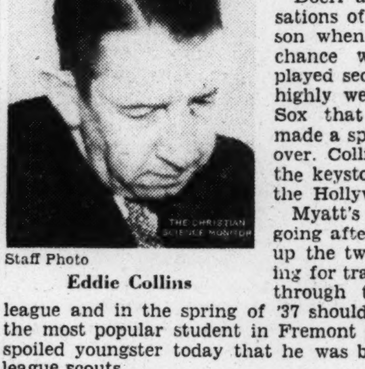
Pell Meets Pell In U. S. Racquets in Tourney

The United States racquets championship continues today at the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston. The luck of the draw sees C. C. Pell Sr. of New York playing against his son, C. C. Pell Jr., Harvard graduate. Play in the preliminary round was completed yesterday afternoon, with Pell defeating his son, John, Harvard undergraduate, in straight games, 15—5, 15—2, 15—7. Charley Devens of the home club advanced into the first round by defeating A. O. Choate Jr. of New York in straight games.

Sporting Around the Hub

Red Sox Rookie Still a Schoolboy

BOBBY DOERR, a quiet, unassuming young man from San Diego, Calif., who was purchased by the Boston Red Sox late last year, may be a prospective big-leaguer in the baseball world but he's just a schoolboy to his classmates at Fremont High School. Bobby, who will be 18 years old on his next birthday, is determined to get his high school diploma before graduating to the majors—in fact, he should have that diploma a year ahead of that time. Here is the story:



Staff Photo

Eddie Collins

Doerr and George Myatt proved the sensations of the Pacific Coast League last season when Frank Shellenback gave them a chance with the Hollywood Club. Doerr played second base and Myatt shortstop. So highly were they recommended to the Red Sox that general manager Eddie Collins made a special trip to the coast to look them over. Collins almost immediately purchased the keystone pair from Owner Bill Lane of the Hollywood Club for 1937 delivery.

Myatt's school days are over, but Doerr is going after that diploma and plans to make up the two credits necessary before reporting for training next month. Bobby will play through the 1936 campaign in the coast league and in the spring of '37 should be ready for the Red Sox. He is the most popular student in Fremont High, because he is the same unspoiled youngster today that he was before he captured the eyes of big league scouts

* * *

Here and There

Greater Bostonians, entered in the world skiing championships, tomorrow and Saturday at Innsbruck, Austria, are Helen Broughton-Leigh, London and Boston, and Marian McKean of Beverly Farms. . . . Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven and Edgar H. Hunter Jr, of Hanover, N. H., are other New Englanders on the United States ski teams. . . . Miss Broughton-Leigh was captain of the 1935 American team. . . . Two of three rinks representing The Country Club of Brookline were successful in the first round of the annual Quebec bonspiel yesterday in play for the Quebec City Cup and Holt Renfrew Trophy. . . . George Proctor, Allston trapshooter, carried off first honors in the Peckaway Club's shooting competition in Miami, Fla., with a steady stream of hits for 197 shattered targets out of 200.

* * *

Fred Lee, of Charlestown ex-Brown University and New England intercollegiate champion, will be seen Saturday night in the fifteenth annual meet of the Boston Swimming Association at the Boston Y pool. . . . Lee is entered in the 100- and 200-yard freestyle races. . . . John Meaney, a clubmate, and Gordon Connolly of the Boston Y, former holder of the furlong title, will be among Lee's competitors. . . .

Thomas E. Jansen Jr., of the Harvard Club of Boston, will go to the national squash championships, which will begin at Harvard, Conn., starting tomorrow. . . . Germaine G. Glidden, the United States intercollegiate champion, will enter the national squash tourney as a representative of Harvard University. . . . Play starts at 9:30. . . . Donald Strachan of Philadelphia will defend.

* * *

Thirty-eight skaters will take part in the United States junior and novice figure skating championships at the Boston Arena tomorrow and Saturday . . . Baseball candidates at University of Vermont are being called to the cage by Coach Larry Gardner . . . The call will be general . . . Battery candidates, both varsity and freshmen, have been out for several days . . . In three matches fired for the week ending Feb. 15, the women's rifle team of the University of Vermont fired three perfect scores against Ripon College, Wisconsin, University of Nevada, and Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. . . . Harvard bowed to Columbia in basketball at New York, 33 to 47 . . . Mrs. Bradford Whittemore of Brae burn won her match from Mrs. Harriet Ferris, another Hub golfer, 1 up at the 19th hole in second round match play in the annual women's golf championship at the Palm Beach Country Club . . . Mrs. Whittemore, the former Dorothy Hunter, meets Peggy Wattles in the semifinal round today.

* * *

The Boston Olympics journeyed to Springfield and defeated the Blue Ways, a strong Springfield amateur club, 6 to 2 . . . Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., son of the President, had his first row with the varsity crew yesterday, under the watchful eye of Coach Whiteside. . . . Paul Guibord of Melrose scored two goals for Dartmouth, 4-to-1 winner over New Hampshire Wildcats in hockey last night . . . The Boston Maroons retained their lead in the Commercial Amateur Hockey League race last night when they defeated Jackson-Curtis, 5 to 0, at the Boston Garden.

SNOW $2.75 ROUND TRIP TRAIN
Holiday: Sat., Feb. 22
North Conway
Intervale, N. H.
Lv. No. Sta. 8:00 A.M. Return 5:15 P.M. Dining Car Service and Sports Equipment Car.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23
EAST JAFFREY, N. H. CARNIVAL Round Trip $2.00
Lv. No. Sta. 8:15 A.M. Returning, Lv. E. Jaffrey 5:30 P.M. Dining Car and Sports Equipment Car.
BOSTON AND MAINE

Canadian Club Coming to Hub Garden Sunday

One of the most sensational and colorful groups of French-Canadian hockey youngsters ever assembled on one team will trek to the Boston Garden next Sunday afternoon to meet the Boston Olympics in the feature game of another Sunday afternoon tripleheader. The other two games will show the Medford Hockey Club vs. the Wollaston S. C., and the Melrose Hockey Club clashing with the West Roxbury Whippets. The first game will get under way at 1:30 Sunday afternoon, with the feature match being played at 3 o'clock.

This invasion by the "Les Canadiens" of the Senior Amateur Hockey League of Montreal will be a real test for comparison of international amateur hockey. The Canadian team is in reality the amateur "farm" of Les Canadiens of the National Hockey League. It compares most favorably with the New York Rovers, the amateur "farm" team of the New York Rangers.

The Montreal sextet is filled with the same fire, dash and spirit as their foster parent team. After a shaky start in its schedule this season the team has been showing great improvement under the management of Ildege Gervais, who has managed the St. Francis Xavier team to many championships in the past seven years. "Les Canadiens" have won the last three league games against Lafontaine, Ottawa and Verdun and are now well up in the league standing.

The object of this team is to develop material for the "Habitants" in the National League. In "Babe" Tapin, Rene Boudreau, Ray Malenfant, "Coco" Blanchard, Oscar Aubuchon, Marcel Larochelle and Claude Bourque, its star goalie, the club has very excellent prospects.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah of the

On Boston Team

By a Staff Photographer

Harry K. Cross

Captain of the Union Boat Club Blues, Who Won the Massachusetts Interclub Squash Title, and a Member of the Hub Team Entered in the National Tournament, Starting at Hartford, Conn., Tomorrow

Sports Tonight

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Cubs vs. Springfield, 8:30.

Sport Dinner—At Hotel Lenox, Northeastern hockey squad; election of 1936-37 captain.

Coming Events

Basketball Doubleheader — At Boston Arena, tomorrow, Northeastern vs. Rhode Island State and Boston University vs. New Hampshire.

Figure Skating—At Boston Arena, Friday morning and afternoon, also Saturday morning and evening, national championships in junior and novice events.

Boxing—At Harvard, tomorrow, Harvard vs. Princeton, 8:30, freshmen vs. Shirley School at 7.

Swimming—At Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, Saturday, Boston Swimming Association's fifteenth annual meet.

Badminton—At University Club, Monday through Friday, Greater Boston championships.

New Haven Girl Is Champion

Madeline Grasson of New Haven, Conn., is the new national junior fencing champion. Miss Grasson, whose father, Robert Grasson, is coach of the Yale team, took part in the recent trials at The Fencers Club. She scored a worthy victory by winning all five of her bouts in the final. Carol Alessandroni of The Fencers Club was second.

American Six Ties Praha

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 20 (AP)—The American Olympic hockey team played a 2-to-2 draw with a Praha club last night. Gordon Smith and Frank Stubbs scored the American goals.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 4, New Hampshire 1.
Yale 9, Brown 2.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 3, St. Louis 0.

Winter Sports Train TO Adams, Mass.
SUNDAY, FEB. 23
ROUND TRIP $2.50
Lv. Boston (So. Sta.) 8:00 a. m.
Lv. Allston 8:10 a. m.
Lv. Newtonville 8:16 a. m.
Lv. Wellesley 8:30 a. m.
Ar. Adams 12:30 p. m.
Ret., Lv. Adams 5:30 p. m.
Ar. Boston 10:15 p. m.
COMFORTABLE ALL STEEL COACHES ALL DAY DINING CAR SERVICE
Boston & Albany R. R.

Splash!

Wide World

Peggy Wattles in Wading

Shore-Line Golf Courses Mean Impromptu Dips in the Ocean If You Are Slicing or Hooking, and Even the Best Golfers Seem to Slip Now and Then. Here You See Where Miss Wattles Strayed Off the Course in the Recent British Colonial Women's Tournament in the Bahamas. Incidentally, Peggy Plays Mrs. Brad Whittemore of Brae Burn, the Former Dorothy Hunter, in the Palm Beach Country Club Semifinal Today.

N. E. Handball Entries Will Close Tomorrow

Entries for the 1936 New England handball singles championship will close Friday, it was announced today by Charlie Morrissey, chairman of the handball committee at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., under whose auspices the tournament is being held this year. Entries for the handball doubles which are being held on the same courts, close March 9.

Winners of this tournament will be the 1936 titleholders and it is open to any athlete registered with the A. A. U. The meet has the sanction of John A. Lane, New England A. A. A. U. handball chairman.

Harvard Coach On N. C. A. A. Committee

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Wesley Fesler, Harvard coach, and Romeyn Berry, director of intercollegiate athletic relations at Cornell, have accepted places on the national collegiate A. A. basketball committee supervising the Olympic tryouts in this area.

Fesler will have charge of the New England section of Ditrict No. 1, which also includes the State of New York. Berry will supervise the upstate New York section and probably will conduct a preliminary tournament to select the squad to compete in the district final.

Huskies Elect Tonight

Northeastern's hockey squad will elect its 1937 leader tonight at a dinner in the Hotel Lenox. John Bialek, Ipswich junior engineering student who led the Huskies in scoring is the likely successor to retiring Capt. Charles Kussmaul, Dedham senior who is the only regular not returning for at least one more Northeastern hockey season. Letters will be awarded to the athletes by Prof. Edward S. Parson, director of athletics. Guests in addition to the squad will include Coach Nelson Raymond, Al McCoy, Jerry Tatton, Prof. Joseph Spear, Donald MacKenzie, and Dr. Henry A. Kontoff. Retiring Manager Joseph P. Driscoll, Watertown, is in charge of arrangements.

Amusements
BOSTON
SHUBERT TONIGHT AT 8:20 LAST 4 TIMES
WILLIAM GILLETTE and an ALL-STAR CAST in 3 WISE FOOLS
By AUSTIN STRONG
Eves. 55c to 2.75 Mat. 55c to 2.20. Plus Tax
JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
GHOST TRAIN with MARY YOUNG
CIR. 6919 Eves. 8:30 SAT. 2:30
"Laughs, shivers chase each other." Globe
Prices 55c to $2.20, including tax
Balcony Special—25c
CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
"AH WILDERNESS"
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
"THE BRIDE COMES HOME"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
HARVARD SQUARE KIRKLAND 4580
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Feb. 17-29, 2:30 and 8:15
All Seats Reserved Tel. Wel. 0677
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MATS. THIS WEEK: THURS., FRI. and SAT.
Max Gordon presents
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
with ADRIANNE ALLEN LUCILLE WATSON COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON PERCY WARAM
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
Beg. March 2nd Monday Perf. Eliminated 3 Mats. Every Week: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Latest Cornell rumor is that Red Grange and Dick Hanley will team up to coach the Red . . . Harry Ream, Columbia's six-foot end, is manicuring his way through college . . . You should see the co-eds rallying around his nail polishing establishment . . . Gene Venzke aspires to be a writer.

Eddie Collins sent out Xmas cards bearing messages of good wishes to his friends . . . an International League club owner wrote back . . . "If you mean it, send me a couple of pitchers" . . . Syracuse is expecting its best mile relay team in years, built around Eddie O'Brien and Arkie Trento . . . The Temple Owl says 10 members of the freshman football squad have been thumbed out for breaking training rules.

* * *

The Chicago Cubs will spend $150,000 in rebuilding Wrigley Field . . . But the alterations will decrease the capacity by 3349 seats . . . Bill Tilden, now 43, played some of his most brilliant tennis since turning pro.

Jimmy Wilson says Rookie Hal Kelleher may rate as the Phils' No. 2 pitcher because of his trick "sail" ball . . Dave Schriner, N. Y. American winger, is favored to take the individual scoring honors in the National Hockey League . . . He got enough points in that last American-Maroon fray to put him way ahead of the nearest competition . . . Not bad for Schriner, who was the league's prize rookie last season.

International Adopts N. H. L. Playoff System

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—The International Hockey League playoffs will be run under the system in effect in the National League this year.

President John D. Chick, of Windsor, announced plans following a meeting of the board of governors here yesterday afternoon. Three teams from the eastern and western division will play for the title. The playoff plan follows:

1. Divisional leaders will play a five-game series.
2. Second-place teams will play two games, the team scoring the most points being declared the winner.
3. Third-place teams will play two games, the team scoring the most points being declared the winner.
4. The winner of series 2 and 3 will play a three-game series.
5. The winner of series 4 will play the winner of series 1 in a five-game series for the championship.

College Fencing Result

Yale 18½, C. C. N. Y. 8½.

Where to Dine
NEW YORK, N. Y.
CANTERBURY FOOD is prepared by capable American women cooks in the "Home-Cooked" way—appetizing and attractively served
REASONABLE PRICES
CANTERBURY LUNCH
80 Nassau St., Between John and Fulton
11.00 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.
PALMER'S OYSTER BAR —2 West 49th—
THE BEST OYSTER STEW IN NEW YORK
Pies and Hot Breads that make the meal a feast
When Shopping Between 34th and 40th Sts. Remember SUSAN PALMER'S NEW DINING LOUNGE 108 East 38th St.
Same refined service and food as the popular 2 West 49th Street.
SUZANNE LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Good Food Invitingly Served at 101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Su. 7-6497
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Reasonable Prices
Home Dainties Dining Room and Pastry Shop
250 W. 79th St. (One Door W. of B'way)
Luncheon, 11:30-2:30, 50c and 65c.
Dinner, 5:30 to 8, 75c, 85c, $1.
Special Sunday Dinner, 5 to 8, $1.
Telephone Trafalgar 7-3391
PASTRY SHOPS at 2631 Broadway, near 100th St.; 878½ 1st Ave., at 49th St.
MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)
FRANCES LYNN
10 WEST 55TH STREET
Just off Fifth Avenue
The Smart Clientele, Deft Service and Delicious Food Attract
PENNYWISE NEW YORKERS
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
You will be pleased with the unusualness of
Dolly's
440 ALBEE SQUARE Beside "Albee Theatre"
Here the cooking and serving are different and refreshing.
The WAFFLE SHOP for Dependable Food
OYSTERS and CLAMS
STEAKS and CHOPS
546 NOSTRAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN
BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET
NORTH and SOUTH Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes, Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
MELVILLE'S RESTAURANT
In the Stratford-Arms Hotel
115 WEST 70TH STREET
Delicious Home-Cooked Food Served in an Atmosphere of Quality and Refinement.
Dinner 50c up
No Liquor Served
Open Sundays 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c, 85c. Dinner, $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte. Accommodations for parties. Open Sundays.
The Hearthstone GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
ROSETTA GORDON
40TH ST. and LEX. AVE.
Table d'Hote
Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Sunday, 5-8 p.m.
115 East 60th Street
A Home Dining Room and Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
CAREFULLY PREPARED
No liquor. Reasonable. Closed Sundays.
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RYE RESTAURANT
34 PURCHASE STREET
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Moderate prices.
Delicious pastry, cake and desserts.
Closed on Sunday
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
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239 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
Opposite Franklin Shops
Home Cooked Food
Only Fresh Vegetables Served
Sunday Dinner 75c
Lunches 35c and 45c
Dinners 65c and 75c
SPECIAL DINNER 50c
BOSTON
Where BOSTON BUSINESS GOES HOME TO LUNCH
THOMPSON'S SPA
PORTLAND, ORE.
The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · BEacon 7914

Townsend Plan Advocates Favor Probe by Congress; Say It Will Clear the Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A legislative test upon which the vast Townsend movement, which has swept America like a prairie fire, may stand or fall, got under way today, following approval 240 to 4 yesterday by the House of Representatives of a bipartisan investigation of the financial sources of the whole, vast old-age pension program.

No other proposed social remedy in recent history has begun to touch the distinction accorded by the House yesterday to the Townsend plan, by almost unanimous vote, of a full-dress, congressional scrutiny; and the comment everywhere on Capitol Hill today is that the plan now faces its supreme test.

"Go Ahead" Townsendites Hear

The investigation is in the hands of a militantly antagonistic chairman, and the other members of the committee, soon to be selected, are not expected to be other than cool to the project.

Nevertheless, Townsend leaders profess to welcome the complete examination of the financial support of their program, with its contributions from almost every small town and village of the country; and they pointed to the publicity and brilliance of the political spotlight being directed upon them on the eve of a presidential election as unique in modern affairs.

Even the most ardent opponent of the Townsend project for $200-a-month pensions for everybody over a certain age, and a $24,000,000,000 a year transactions tax, agreed that the investigation soon to go into effect has a political foundation. The interest excited by the hope of universal old-age pensions, whether a real economic oasis or misty mirage, have roused political interest in some communities to a point not equaled since the old Bryan 16-to-1 free silver day.

Both Parties Affected

Republicans and Democrats alike look upon the development askance. They view the consequences in the election ahead with concern. They are alike eager to find any financial irregularities in the internal economy of the Townsend group, and would like nothing better than to show that its leaders are profiting personally by the contributions of old folks everywhere over the country. In a word, politicians are out to "smear" the Townsend plan, either by exposing the alleged economic absurdity of the proposal, or by proving direct, selfish and unseemly motives on the part of its backers.

The debate in the House was remarkable in many respects.

Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, former circuit court judge, who led the attack, and who was subsequently appointed chairman of the investigating committee, charged Dr. Francis E. Townsend with being an economic "charlatan and a quack."

Covers All Movements

The Bell resolution would investigate not only the Townsend, but all other old-age pension movements. He asserted that complaints were reaching congressmen from all over the country that in places where the Townsend movement had gained a foothold "key men in the organization are people of questionable character."

"Why all this tilting at windmills?" retorted Rep. Verner W. Main (R) of Mich., recently returned to Congress on a Townsend ticket. "If you are attempting to stem the rising tide of sentiment in favor of a just and generous pension for our law-abiding elderly citizens, then you are attempting to do what Canute failed to do in commanding the ocean tides to recede. I am in favor of this investigation."

How to Destroy Rackets

Representative Joseph P. Monaghan (D) of Wyoming, another Townsendite, remarked:

"The only way you can destroy rackets, and there are some racketeers in this cause, is to enact a decent and adequate pension system for the millions of aged people."

Indicating the line which the investigation might take, Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, charged that Dr. Townsend at the Chicago convention of his organization said his group had collected $1,200,000, while the auditor's statement set the figure at only $600,000.

He asserts the Townsend weekly "yields no less than $2000 per week clear profit to Townsend and $2000 a week to Clements (Robert E. Clements, co-defender of the Townsend plan and co-owner of the Townsend weekly).

Who's Afraid?

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D) of Texas followed with the same charges as Messrs. Bell, Celler and others, upon which Representative Thomas O'Malley (D) of Wisconsin commented that no such harmony between Democrats and Republicans in an election year for the investigation could be possible "unless it were inspired either by patriotism or fear. And who is afraid of the big bad wolf of elections and the votes in favor of old-age pensions, I wonder?

"No, I am entirely in favor of this resolution," he added. "My sense of humor alone would compel me to vote for it. I think Congress today verges on the ridiculous when it passes this resolution—a resolution strictly confined to investigating old-age-pension advocates—and thereby sets itself up as a great, big humane society whose purpose is to use government funds and the authority of Congress to dictate how the people of the nation shall spend their nickels and dimes."

Only Four Against It

Representative John S. McGroarty (D), California's "poet laureate," another Townsendite, author of HR 7415, the revised Townsend bill, also took his stand for the investigation. "We are in favor of the resolution," he said. "I trust that every member of the House will vote for this resolution and that the vote will be unanimous."

As it turned out, the vote was all but unanimous, only four members voting against it.

Mr. Clements was in the gallery as the attack on the Townsendites was made and the vote was taken. He issued a statement later saying that national headquarters for the pension proposal was "going to push this thing through to the limit and after complete vindication we are going to demand that the Government step in and apprehend those who by the use of the mails and privileged channels are spreading absolute falsehoods about us."

He called the investigation authorized today a "pure and unadulterated political persecution" and was born in minds that are themselves warped by crooked thinking."

A RUB IN TIME SAVES 9

With a vacuum cleaner at hand—you wouldn't think of sweeping your rugs! This time-saving modern efficiency can now be applied to silver cleaning—the new Wright way.

Simply place your jar of Silver Cream on the shelf just above the sink. Whenever you wash silver, look for the slight tarnish stains that appear daily. One rub . . . your silver glitters—always! Send for free booklet, "Things That Glisten." Address: J. A. Wright & Co., 107 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

Canadian representative: O-Cedar of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Zero Revisits West And Holds Ice Jams Firm in Michigan

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—A cold wave from Canada today canceled the nation's brief respite from arctic weather.

The icy blasts were renewed when a low pressure area, that promised to keep things a little warmer, was shunted off the western slopes of the Rockies.

Temperatures rose from 2 to 15 degrees east of the Rockies, except in New England, but the weatherman predicted they would drop during the next day or two.

The zero line, which cut across northern Nebraska and Iowa to Michigan this morning, was due to stretch southward over Nebraska and Iowa tonight.

The first point to feel the new cold was Havre, Mont., where the column sank to 34 degrees below zero overnight.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Service Director said that ice jams were a flood menace, and he announced that he would request the War Department to drop bombs on the ice from planes.

A 90-mile ice gorge in the Ohio River from Owensboro to Uniontown, Ky., froze shut again after breaking and moving 100 feet in the night.

At the northwestern tip of Pennsylvania, Lake Erie Coast Guardsmen said that the lake was frozen beyond the 12-mile range of their binoculars for the first time in 17 years.

Temperatures ranged from zero upward from Maine to Massachusetts.

The Gulf states felt a warm-up, and more rain fell on the Pacific Coast.

Buried Crime News Helps Paper

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Feb. 20

CURTIS H. CLAY, managing editor of the La Salle, Ill., Post-Tribune, told members of the Inland Daily Press Association yesterday that publication of crime news does not deter criminals, but tends to make them appear heroic to the young.

Mr. Clay, discussing "Crime News: Flash It, or Bury It?" said his paper, on the order of its publisher, had removed all crime news from its front page two years ago, and achieved a gain in circulation.

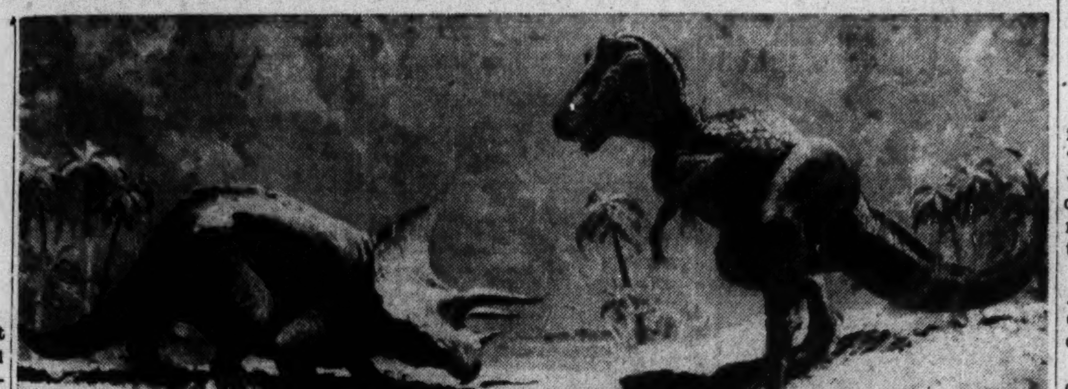
"When we print crime news on the inner pages we do our duty," he said. "Crime news is there for those who want to read it, but it does not smack them in the face."

D. D. Mich, managing editor of the Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis., told of his paper's success in eliminating the practice of continuing stories on another page.

One entire chain of papers and others in Rochester, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and Muscatine and Mason City, Iowa, have adopted the plan with similar success, Mr. Mich said.

Ancient Tyrannosaurus Rex Tracked to Its Lair

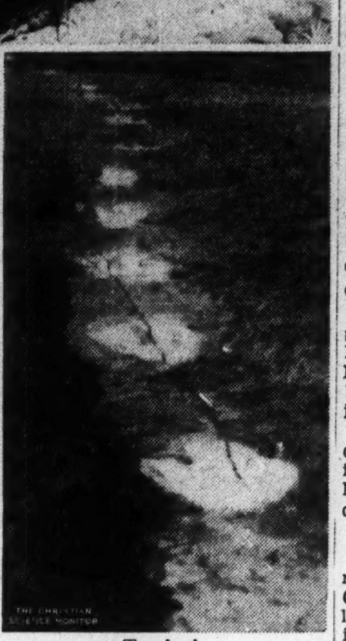
Footprints of prehistoric reptile, 200 million years old, are found imbedded in rock floor of Purgatoire River in Colorado—New evidence of other dinosaurs uncovered in same district.



Courtesy Sinclair Oil Company

A Prehistoric Scene

What Natural Scientists Think the Triceratops, Left, and the Tyrannosaurus Rex Looked Like 200,000,000 Years Ago



Tracked

Chalked Footprints of Tyrannosaurus Rex Embedded in the Rock in Colorado. The Line Through Them Is a Crack in the Rock Formation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—Some of the most distinct dinosaur tracks ever found in America have just been discovered along the Purgatoire River, about 100 miles southeast of Pueblo. The tracks are imbedded in the rock floor of the river, indicating to natural scientists that millions of years ago the huge reptiles stalked through what was then a marsh and left their tracks which time has turned to stone.

The prints are about three inches deep in the rock and are 11 inches wide, 15 inches long, and 48 inches apart. They were discovered by Betty Jo Riddennoure, a 14-year-old La Junta high school girl. After she had told of her discovery, Prof. Donald Hayes of the La Junta high school and R. D. Mutz of Fowler, made excursions to the isolated spot.

Vertebrate palaentologists who have inspected the tracks have become highly enthused.

Museum Pieces

It is probable that the stone bearing the tracks may be excavated and preserved by various museums of the nation.

Water of the Purgatoire (Picketwire) River have worn away some of the tracks. On their first trip to the almost inaccessible spot, Mr. Mutz and Professor Hayes saw several of the large prints in the rock under water. On a later trip, with more equipment and assistance, they followed the tracks toward the higher embankment. By excavating several feet into the earth, 18 prints were found in a straight line from the river. Undoubtedly they continue toward the hills a half mile away, but removal of the soil would require the use of steam shovels for several weeks.

The tracks are those of a bipedal reptile because they are in line, much as a human being walks. A quadruped makes two lines of tracks. The newly found prints show three toes, and paleontologists say they are those of Tyrannosaurus Rex, or "king of the tyrant lizards." This member of the dinosaur family was 47 feet in length and when erect it stood 20 feet in the air. His estimated weight was 15 tons. He possessed two huge hind legs which he used for locomotion and had a large armored tail that served as a stabilizer. The two smaller feet were used for combat.

Powerful Beast

Tyrannosaurus Rex was the most ferocious of the flesh eating dinosaurs, in the belief of natural scientists. Some rather complete specimens of Tyrannosaurus Rex have come from Las Animas and Otero counties, in the same general location where the prints were found.

Tyrannosaurus Rex had a large armored head which he used as a powerful battering ram. His mouth contained teeth that resembled six-inch daggers and it could be opened four feet. This reptile giant had the appearance of a prehistoric kangaroo. His hind legs ended in talons of three toes.

Other Tracks Found

A short distance from where the Tyrannosaurus Rex tracks were found, the party headed by Mr. Mutz and Professor Hayes also discovered the imprints left in the stone of what is believed to be the Triceratops, which was the forerunner of the present day African Rhinocerous. The tracks are about 30 inches in diameter, with the forward edge fringed with scallops caused by the stubby toes. The two lines of offset tracks show plainly the animal was a quadruped of enormous size.

Ray E. Colton, vertebrate palaentologist, in discussing the newly discovered tracks and types of dinosaurs they represent, said, "Dinosaurs were of two distinct types in so far as their eating instincts were concerned. Tyrannosaurus Rex was the greatest of the flesh eating dinosaurs, depending upon ponncing upon one of the herb eaters, such as the Triceratops or a Brontasaurus, for his dinner.

"Triceratops roamed the swamps and marshy ground which formed the area now covered by eastern Colorado in the dim past. His three horns mounted upon his face, together with an armored shield of bone which extended backward like a frill over his thick neck, were his only means of defense. He was a plant eater and equipped with a beak or bill like a parrot, which he undoubtedly put to good use in clipping tough vegetation for his subsistence.

"Millions of years ago southeastern Colorado was the abode of these giant reptiles of the species classed by natural scientists as American dinosaurs. These great reptiles existed at some point in the Triassic age of the earth's history, estimated by paleontologists and geologists as approximately 200,000,000 years ago. Their line lasted down through the ages and owing to sudden changes of land masses in this section of what is now Colorado, the dinosaurs became extinct with the advent of the last part of the Cretaseous period of the Mesozoic age of the earth, estimated at approximately 50,000,000 years ago.

"Terrible Lizards"

"Dinosaur means 'terrible lizard.' They were cold-blooded, air-breathing reptiles ranging in size from a little over two feet in length to the huge plant-eating Brachisaurus, which was over 80 feet in length."

The Otero-Las Animas territory has a peculiar geographic formation known to geologists as the Dakota sandstone which mixes in with a conglomerate of Morrison formation which consists of bluish and redish clay. From this formation, E. W. Haskins and others interested in vertebrate paleontology have succeeded in bringing forth some excellent preserved specimens in partial form of such dinosaurs as Brontassaurus, Tyrannosaurus and some of Triceratops.

It is believed that at the time the dinosaurs roamed the territory there was a sub-tropical climatic condition, as exemplified by discoveries of fossilized fern and other tropical plant prints in rocks.

Plans are now being made to explore the entire region south of La Junta and east of Walsenburg in an effort to locate more tracks and skeletons.

N. Y. Bible Society Distributed 750,000 Volumes During 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—More than three quarters of a million Bibles, Testaments and books of the Bible were distributed by the New York Bible Society in 1935, according to a report by the Rev. Dr. Millard L. Robinson, general secretary, today. These included translation into 83 languages, Mr. Robinson said. The report stresses the importance of the work the society is doing in the Port of New York.

"The widest variety of linguistic groups is found in the merchant ships of all nations calling at this city of world commerce," the report says. These are visited by Bible workers, and many of the seafaring men have received their Bible, Testaments and Gospels from our hands.

"This city has been the port of entry for millions of immigrants and large numbers of them have settled here and become citizens. Representatives of this society have been meting them on their arrival at Ellis Island for 100 years. Other agents who speak the languages of the immigrants now visit them in their homes as opportunity offers in an effort to keep the Bible in its place of preeminence. In Harlem, the Negro section of this city, a young man in the employment of this society is continually active among his people in spreading its use.

"By the help of this society, the Bible finds its way to individuals in all walks of live, but especially to those whose present condition makes them most in need of its aid and comfort."

The report tells of the society's work among the blind, where the Bible in Braille is used, and in the hotels, where it placed 3712 Bibles in rooms last year to replace those which had become worn. A total of 139,377 Bibles have been placed in New York City hotels by the society, it adds.

Pittsburgh Mayor Takes Over Another Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20—Managing one of the country's 10 largest cities, doing an occasional "bit" on the stage or over the radio and organizing Henry George clubs and classes throughout this section, have proved inadequate to keep Mayor William N. McNair busy, with the result that he has just accepted an appointment as professor of economics in the School of Business Administration of Duquesne University.

Discussing his appointment with the Mayor, Dean A. B. Wright told him he would have to "stick to the textbook," Dr. Wright apparently being familiar with Mr. McNair's propensity for injecting the single tax theory of Henry George into most of his public statements.

The Mayor will teach classes twice a week, beginning Feb. 18.

New Taxicabs Promised Democratic Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20—Promising to have new cabs in service all over the city before the Democratic Convention in June, the newly-organized Philadelphia Yellow Cab Company has taken over the taxicab fleets operated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

The new concern, headed by Edmund S. Higgins, has ordered 300 new cabs for delivery next month. Before June, it expects to replace the cabs now in use—except for 100 lightweight vehicles purchased a year ago. The new machines are expected to be lighter and faster than those now running.

Future Rocket Ship Built of Aluminum Described by Expert

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Leaders of natural science and industry gathered here Feb. 17 to honor the memory of Charles Martin Hall, discoverer of the process by which aluminum is extracted from the ore.

At the dinner sponsored by the Electro-Chemical Society, Prof. Alexander Klemin, aeronautical expert of New York University, told assembled guests that rocket ships of aluminum or aluminum alloy would be tearing through the sky at unheard of speeds within a comparatively short time.

"Stunt flying," he said, "might be the first use of rocket ships, but later, there may be a system of mail-carrying across the Atlantic. Later still we can conceive of passenger-carrying by the rocket, though there would be few volunteers for occupancy in such a craft today.

"Since the rocket carries its own oxygen and works perfectly well in a vacuum, it should, if light enough, be capable of sufficient acceleration to rise outside the earth's gravitational field at very high speeds, and once launched it would continue to fly through space unimpeded."

Professor Klemin saw four practical problems ahead for rocket planes, fuel first. He said that the rocket motor is not likely to be of the gunpowder variety. Jet propulsion is the objective.

The jet fuel would issue from a nozzle at speeds of nearly a mile a second, ranging from 3000 to 4000 feet a second.

The rocket ship, he explained, is efficient only when its own speed is nearly that of the fuel jet. This brings up the second problem, inefficiency at low speeds.

The third problem is that a rocket flying 2000 miles an hour needs little wing area, but the opposite when landing or taking off.

Fourth is materials.

Professor Klemin spoke enthusiastically about experiments now being carried on in Arizona by Dr. R. H. Goddard.

Cook Again Asks Recognition As Discoverer of North Pole

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Dr. Frederick Cook, storm center of the "north pole claims" that shook the world a generation ago, came out of retirement today to demand that natural science recognize his claim to discovery of the pole in 1908.

White haired and weary of being jeered as a faker, the 70-year-old explorer asked that his name be cleared.

In a letter written to the American Geographical Society on the twenty-eighth anniversary of his departure from Greenland, Dr. Cook requested "a full and impartial investigation of my story."

Disputed by Peary

His polar discovery claim—disputed by the late Admiral Robert E. Peary, who said he attained the pole a year after the date given by Cook—has been upheld by every expedition since his own, Dr. Cook declared.

His description of the polar regions has been verified by Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Lincoln Ellsworth, Roald Amundsen, and Gen. Umburto Nobile, he contended in an interview.

Even Admiral Peary's own account of polar conditions was virtually identical with the story Dr. Cook had published a week before, the doctor said.

Based on Reports

"My claims, and those of Peary, must stand or fall on those reports," Cook declared. "And they were published, and cannot be changed. Nothing can be taken away. Nothing can be added."

In his letter mailed yesterday to M. Roland L. Redmond, president of the society, Dr. Cook said he turned to the American Geographic Society for vindication because of the society's "reputation for fairness and accuracy."

No one with authority ever named Admiral Peary discoverer of the North Pole, Dr. Cook said, but popular opinion was built up in that direction.

The general public, he went on, had an absolutely false impression of the facts, which he said, were these:

The Royal Geographic Society of Denmark refused to concede Dr. Cook's discovery of the pole, but it honored him with medals and degrees. The National Geographic Society in the United States accepted Admiral Peary's data as evidence that he reached the pole. But the Danes did not examine Peary's data, and the National Geographic Society did not examine Dr. Cook's.

Congress Action

The United States Congress retired Peary as an admiral on the strength of his expedition, but a clause designating him as discoverer of the pole was deleted from the bill before it passed.

The discredit cast on the story of Dr. Cook, who got his first arctic experience under Admiral Peary in 1891, was deepened by the Doctor's conviction on Texas oil fraud charges in 1925. He served five years of a 14-year term at Leavenworth Penitentiary, being paroled in 1930.

"I'm a little weary of the feeling that I've been forgotten and that someone else is getting the credit," he said. "I'm entitled, and the world's entitled, to some sort of decision."

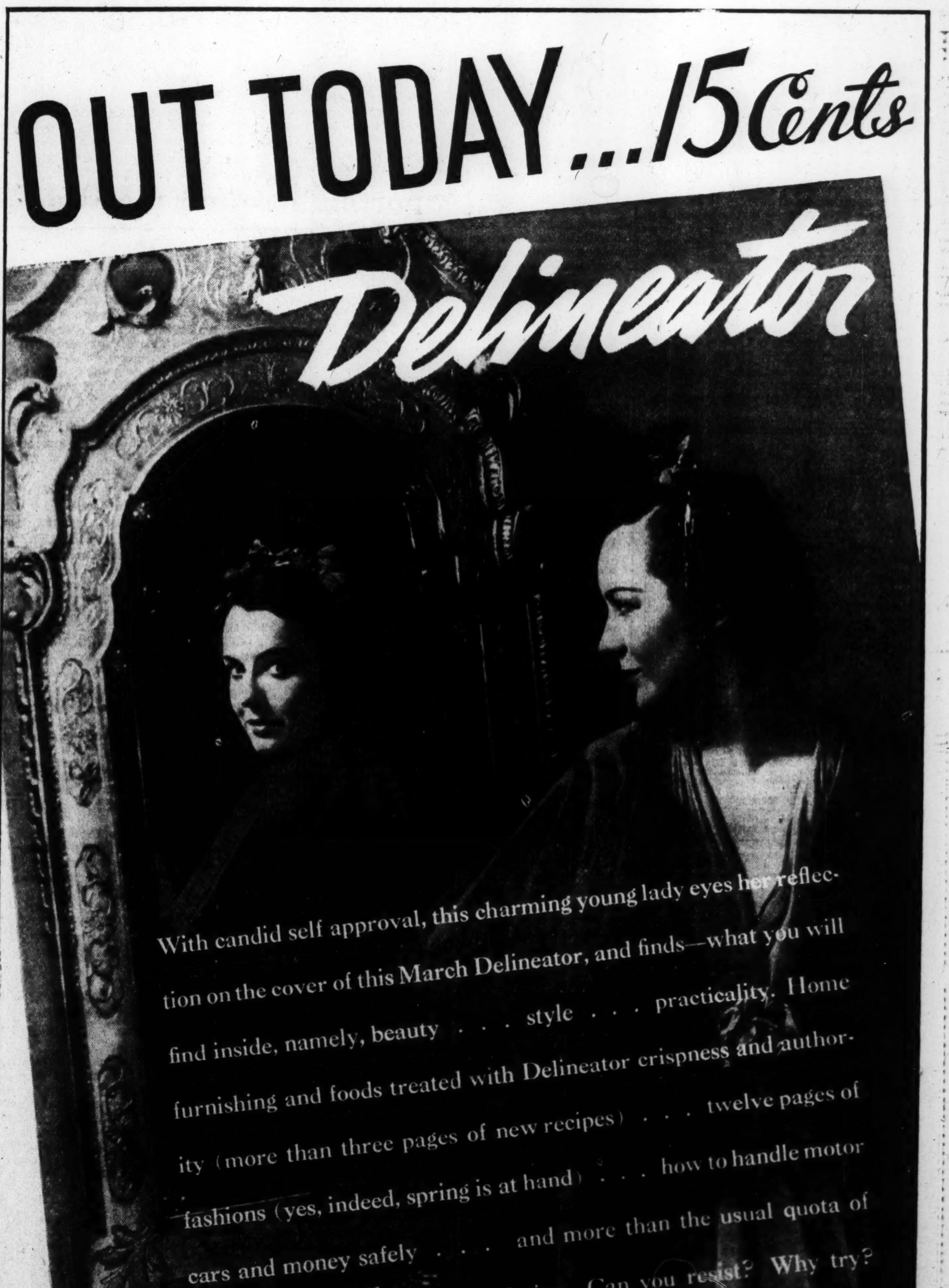
He suggested that the investigation he asked might be carried on by a commission appointed by the American Geographic Society.

GOLF

IS AT ITS BEST *NOW* AT PINEHURST. GRASS GREENS AND FAIRWAYS ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. DRY, DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE. COME DOWN NOW. MODERATE HOTEL RATES. JUST OVERNIGHT FROM NEW YORK.

WRITE, GENERAL OFFICE

PINEHURST, N. C.


OUT TODAY ... 15 Cents

Delineator

With candid self approval, this charming young lady eyes her reflection on the cover of this March Delineator, and finds—what you will find inside, namely, beauty . . . style . . . practicality. Home furnishing and foods treated with Delineator crispness and authority (more than three pages of new recipes) . . . twelve pages of fashions (yes, indeed, spring is at hand) . . . how to handle motor cars and money safely . . . and more than the usual quota of brilliant, original Delineator fiction. Can you resist? Why try?

Get your copy today.

The Home Forum

The Young Cat's Second Winter

IT WAS one snowy Saturday afternoon. The light had just faded beyond the reading point and I was sitting before the remnants of a log fire.

Tuppy, our silver tabby cat—now going on two—got up from the other end of the settee where she had been staring out at the drifting snowflakes ever since lunch. She stretched extensively, arching her back in supreme curvature and limbering up with a few leg movements which Degas' "Danseuses à la Barre" might have envied, but could certainly never have copied. She had heard the distant rattle of tea-cups and what she didn't know about household portents was of little consequence. Anchovy toast was imminent, and she knew it. Snowflakes might do as a pastime, or even as a lullaby, but they couldn't be reckoned as one of life's interests; and anchovy toast definitely could.

* * *

IT WAS FIFTEEN months since Tuppy had walked in, a homeless waif, that gray and windy November morning, and taken us to her heart. Her first year had been filled with character-building experiences that left her poised and mature when the moment demanded, or ecstatically infantile when fun was afoot. She was all things to all occasions. Two motherhoods and several visits from home had left no mark on her except self-containment. She took life on trust, a day at a time, without anticipation and without fear.

But there was a pause. The tea things didn't appear; the rattle was premature and Tuppy, after watching the door for a long minute, walked along the back of the settee behind me, licked the tip of my left ear and whispered into it quite unmistakably, because just then the idea came to me: "When are you going to write another story about me? I heard the last that night when you read it aloud. I've told the Siameses about it next door and we all want another. They think people don't half appreciate cats, because they're quiet and mind their own business; not like those noisy jumping dogs that have no reservations and no secrets."

* * *

I WAS A bit surprised at this. I thought Tuppy had been asleep that night, although there isn't much she misses, and her perspicacity about dogs was really quite alarming; we should have to be more careful of our conversation before her. So all I could think of to reply was a rather feeble: "I thought I'd dealt with you pretty well in 'A Young Cat's Character.' What more is there to say?"

"Oh! lots more," purred Tuppy, airily switching her short tail. "You scratched the surface less than I do the chairs; besides, it was mostly kitten stuff and I've grown up since then."

She sprang across to the radio and laid her ear to the place where the voice was giving the Ethiopian situation in a nutshell. She sneezed. She didn't agree with Mussolini evidently. He was advancing just then and her Egyptian ancestors probably had Ethiopian collaterals. A bird story caught her fancy more and she draped herself over the cabinet, listening to an account of a blue jay that had sworn eternal friendship with a cat and lived up to it. It was a lovely story and I hoped Tuppy was taking it to heart. She needed to.

* * *

"BUT, TUPPY MY CAT, I can't write a story about you listening to the radio. You come over here and I'll tell you a little one about a cat, and by that time tea will be ready." She stretched herself along my knee, obviously condescending. "Once upon a time there was a small schoolboy and he was inattentive—cats aren't the only inattentive creatures, you know, Tuppy. The master was describing something rather dull and he ended with the words, 'like the cat in the adage.' Brown minor's vacant eye caught his and he snapped out 'Brown, what's an adage?' A terror-stricken Brown came out of his dream and stammered, playing for safety: 'A thing to keep cats in, Sir!'

"So, you see, Tuppy, when you're a nuisance, you'll go into an adage and stay there till you're good."

But Tuppy never went into her adage. She was never very bad, except once when she was found sniffing gently at a newly roasted chicken on the kitchen table or when she reverted to an infantile sport of tearing off the wall paper in the hall and eating it; she was within an ace of her adage that time, because she knew better—but it happened to be Christmas and she benefited from the forgiving spirit.

* * *

DURING THESE LONG Canadian winters, when the snow drifts deep round the house and the garden disappears for five months at a time, cats can't have much fun out of doors until they grow snowshoe feet, like the white hares. They have a better time inside and, after Tuppy had got me committed to a story of her second winter, I found she had spoken the truth and there were lots of things I had forgotten.

The winter began with a roaring month. Tuppy's second son was old enough to play with. She had done her duty by him nobly and her reward was due and just. He hadn't agitated her nearly as much as her first-born. A basket under the kitchen table, the library hearthrug or anywhere else, was quite good enough for him and, whenever she dragged him on to chairs and sofas, it was only to get him out of floor draughts and make him more comfortable and not from any fear that she might lose him; and, just as soon as he could take the jumps himself, he became captain of his own soul and his own appetite.

His masculinity made him strong and precocious and, before he was two months old, he could take anything she had to give him from sustenance on the sofa to whacks on the jaw whenever his lustiness outran filial respect.

* * *

BUT HE HAD to go. He was a bespoken kitten and, if he had stayed, our roof would have been in danger in another month! As it was, chair legs were looking chewed, doormats were fraying and a fifteen-cent tin of salmon went simply nowhere between them.

We didn't like the parting any more than Tuppy did. We had got to like young Pinkie—his nose was pink on a white face, but otherwise he was as silvery as his mother. The house had an empty feeling for three days and Tuppy's questing yowls grew rather pathetically fainter, until they subsided into silence and failure.

But we did our best to make up. She slept on our beds; we left the bath taps running—a never-failing diversion—she sat on the sponge rack and fished for floating sponges—and we opened a specially pink can of salmon to fill the ache. She got more sleep now and we noticed her putting on a trifle of weight.

* * *

BUT AT CHRISTMAS we felt Tuppy deserved a present, not to speak of ourselves—so we borrowed Pinkie for one last orgy. He had grown apace. His snub nose was getting positively Roman, his feet were like snowshoes and his appetite positively insatiable. The reunion took place in the kitchen. We knew it would be a tense one and we thought the lunch smells might relieve it. A look of recognition flashed into Tuppy's eyes; maternal memory was still alive and her tail died into quiesence after a momentary outburst. Pinkie was another matter. He had gone to a new home and a new kitten companion. He was a visitor here and he knew it. He hardly remembered. A month is a long time in a three-months life. He was definitely on the defensive. He spat! His tail ballooned and stayed there! He skulked behind stoves and refrigerators and, following some faint memory, tried his own secret place behind the kitchen cabinet, only to find to his disgust that he was too fat to squeeze in.

* * *

THEIR HOSTILITY WORE off in an hour. Before night they were scuffling all over the house and sleeping in each other's arms, and Tuppy was hard put to it to keep the head of parentage above the waters of ecstasy—in fact, she was more or less immersed all the time. They had a royal Christmas and turkey scraps cemented it; but each morning, when they woke and found the other still there, they glared and bristled all afresh until they rubbed the sleep out of their eyes and realized each other.

Tuppy developed an uncanny instinct about her intimate concerns. The hall radiator became her divisional headquarters. It had a wooden cover, a bit of Chinese embroidery to lie on and a card tray with usually a couple of odds and ends to play with. It was the strategic center of the house, commanding all smells and approaches. If she feels playful, she leaps up the stairs and is ready for a riot or a Queen Victoria ride on a door-mat. If it is a meal time, two jumps put her in her place in the dining room; or, if she is sleepy, the radiator is warm and the Chinese embroidery can be scuffled up into a good pillow.

Naturally, her diet is simplified a bit since the summer. There is no fresh corn on the cob and no asparagus—her two joys—but she finds a good substitute in wilted hyacinth and paper-white flowers and nibbles them delicately off their stalks and swallows them seriatim and with relish.

* * *

HER INDEPENDENCE REMAINS unshaken. One day at the movies we saw families of lions swinging on old motor tires hanging from chains, a grand sport and just the thing for Tuppy! We made her a little one of rubber tubing and string, hung it in an archway and showed it to her with pride. Her scorn was complete and shattering. We tied chicken bones to it as an attraction, but her independence was more precious than even her appetite. The swing hangs empty and Tuppy turns her head away as she goes to her radiator to ruminate on social credit.

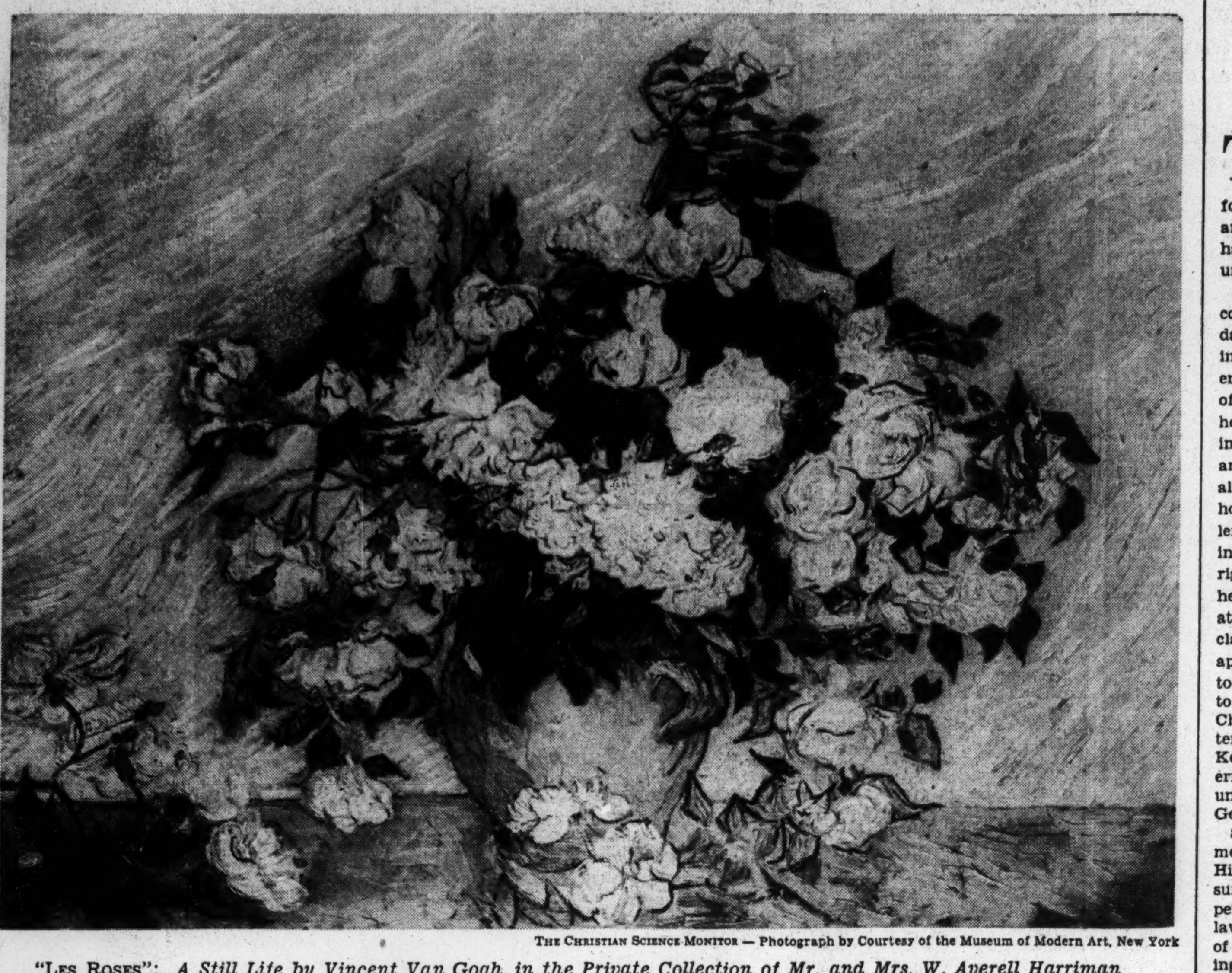
* * *

TUPPY CAME SIDLING along behind me again from nowhere, and tickled my neck. "What have you been doing since tea time? I've been waiting for you to come upstairs and give me a ride on the rug."

"Well, I like that, my cat. Didn't you just ask for another story? I'm going to read it to you sometime, but it's your fault if it isn't as good as the last—you're getting too comfortable and contained."

Tuppy yawned in my ear: "Well, I gave you the idea, anyhow, and I hope you've done me credit and told the truth. I'll let you know when I hear it. I really just came to tell you dinner's ready, and I smell fish."

E. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

"LES ROSES": *A Still Life by Vincent Van Gogh, in the Private Collection of Mr. and Mrs. W. Averell Harriman*

AMERICANS who live along the northern Atlantic seacoast have of late been informed about Vincent Van Gogh through such an elaborate system of publicity that the Dutchman has become a topic of interest in homes, shops, and even upon the streets. There is a considerable irony in this sudden popularity, for during his life Vincent Van Gogh was shunned as a person, and looked upon with doubt as an artist. He was a painter who belonged to the advance guard. It required a few decades for the world to catch up with his unique and audacious style. Viewed today, such paintings as this still-life of white roses, seem acceptable. No longer do they offer a challenge; no longer do they evince the remarks, "Ugly," "Distorted," "Badly Drawn," "Amateurish."

The white roses are painted against a light green background. Vincent is at St. Rémy. This is a harried, a wretched period in his life, when he can find rest and joy only in one way, by painting olive groves, and cypresses, ravines, rain and poppies, and cornfields. His brush seems to scratch and scorch the canvas, so great is his desire to fix the decisive lines of design, to transmit the bright light of Provence.

To some, white roses may seem cold and somber, to Vincent they are luminous, luxurious, resplendent. They lose individual shape, dissolve into a large pattern of ripeness and bloom and fragrance. Vincent could heighten the beauty of a bouquet by sharp accents, by the use of jagged lines, by promoting to the utmost the expressive character of every square inch of canvas. Such painting requires courage; it may easily be ruined by exaggerated handling. Vincent possessed inordinate control. His vehemence in painting was guided by a high, artistic discipline.

D. A.

An Arras Woven of Travel Memories

IT SEEMS to me that travel is not so much a matter of the body as of the mind. . . . It is the remembering—the "something different"—which hangs one's life with an ever-changing series of memories: flushed through and through with myriads of sights, sounds and colours. The Arras I call it, this hanging-round of one's past. . .

Here are far-off continents, along with still farther—immeasurably far-off civilizations; little creeks and great harbours; innumerable islands, seas, straits and inlets and inland lakes.

And the fabric, itself, stirs with the winds that move behind it—North, South, West, East—best of all an east wind on a western sea—the sea of the Western Pacific. . .

Lakes too I have here woven into my arras—Victoria Nyanza, the Mother of the Nile, where I meet with water-spouts for the first time—a group of seven, immensely long and pale and boneless like sheeted ghosts—Lake Albert, and Lake Kioga, bird sanctuary and garden rather than lake.

Incredibly dilatory journeys by train, with red dust, thick as velvet, over everything, a mask of it across one's own face. Incredibly long days in every sort of fantastic motor and motor 'bus. Incredible departures and arrivals, when I feel like the old woman in the ballad; endeavouring to focus myself; exclaiming with excitement—the delight of horror—"If this be I, as I should hope it be, I have a little dog at home and he'll know me"—and no sort of home, apart from a Moment in Time.

And here with the sight of my arras come back the sounds with which it is interwoven—the song of the wind through the cordage; the song of the men at the capstan: the unending beat of drums: the wailing cry of flying foxes in the tree above my tent at the water's edge: the talk—the unwearied and engrossed talk of people, who sleep when they want to sleep, and talk when they feel like talking, by night or day.

Scents too—the queer pungent scent of the Dutch Spice Islands: the deadly stench of copra: the burning wood—gum and camphor, spice and sandal: the scent of the wreaths thrown over my head in Tahiti—sweet-scented ginger flowers, tuberoses, and the heart of the blossom of some sort of small palm, of which I have never known the name. The heavy scent of the cloves in Zanzibar, sweeping out to sea to meet me—for ninety per cent of all the cloves in the world come from Zanzibar: the perfume of patchouli in the Seychelles, with the smell of the gum from the Dragon Trees: Temple Flowers in Hindu temples—from West to East, from East to West, innumerable scents. —ELINOR MORDAUNT, in "Purely for Pleasure." (London: Martin Secker. New York: John Day.)

God's Law of Deliverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a simple, sure, direct way out of every human difficulty, an inexorable spiritual process of salvation from every form of seeming discord. This way of deliverance is found in the operation of God's law of harmony, ceaselessly governing His spiritual universe.

Scriptural records teem with inspiring accounts of release from almost overwhelming dangers when those in need relied unflinchingly upon God for help. Today Christian Science is revealing anew the truth that the power of God, omnipotent Mind, is ever at hand to heal and save, in accordance with the promise in Isaiah (45:12, 13), "I have made the earth, and created man upon it: . . . and I will direct all his ways." Moreover, Christian Science shows how this truth may be applied to human problems. The seeker for help who obeys its teachings, following prayerfully his highest sense of right, finds that the way opens step by step as he goes forward. God's law of harmony operates silently and unabatedly, negativing every claim of error, and it never fails when rightly applied. As we reach out for it, and allow it to govern our consciousness, our troubles begin to disappear. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written on page 180 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "When man is governed by God, the ever-present Mind who understands all things, man knows that with God all things are possible."

Since all being, action, power, and government belong to God, and always will belong to Him, the particular form which error may assume is of no consequence. When we clearly perceive, and understandingly declare, that the law of God is operating, that it is never out of balance, never subject to "shadow of turning," the difficulties which we thought we were facing begin to fade from consciousness. Our first and most important step is to cast out fear, in accordance with the Master's loving injunction (Mark 5:36), "Be not afraid, only believe." When we refuse to retreat before error, it becomes to us what it always has been and ever will be—nothing.

It is humanly possible to reach the point where we accept as established fact the truth that God's government is all-sufficient, protecting man in every situation, guiding him unerringly in right paths. We can leave every problem with God, knowing that He will adjust everything in accordance with His eternal law of right. Having reached that point, we begin to let go of our own burdened sense of responsibility, realizing that we cannot assist, by futile human planning, in the carrying out of God's law. Mrs. Eddy gives wise caution on page 62 of Science and Health in directing mankind to "let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts." It is not our part to question how the work of deliverance is to be performed, or when the good results should become evident. Our part is to obey God's commands, go forward, and do those things which are pleasing in His sight. It is not for us to question if the law of omnipotence will prove sufficient, doubting one moment, believing the next. It is for us to cast out doubt, abandon any paralyzing sense of fear which may be lurking in our consciousness, and allow His law to govern the situation. We can always remember the words of the prophet (II Chronicles 20:15, 17), "The battle is not your's, but God's. . . . set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord."

When we seem to be hemmed in on every side—mountains of doubting sense behind us, barriers of nameless fears ahead—the loving message is all that we need, "My grace is sufficient for thee." God's grace! Not some friend's assurance that deliverance is near, not our own trembling hope that somehow everything may come out right, but the unshaken conviction that now, at this moment, God's grace is sufficient for us and will deliver us. And it always does deliver by obliterating belief in a power opposed to the creator. Then we discover that the only error we were really facing was our belief in error. Thus does the onward surge of spiritual enlightenment heal us of our fears.

Deliverance from any untoward circumstance or condition through the loving ministrations of Christian Science, is sure proof of final deliverance from every belief in discord to which the human race may have submitted. The basic fact of God's allness is a simple one to comprehend. We may need to watch lest we lose sight of it in a too complicated endeavor to lessen evil's seeming power. Grateful, intelligent, joyous acceptance of divine Love as the infinite Principle of true being will carry us triumphantly through every human experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Voyage of Innocence

ON THE still stream afloat,
Launched was the little boat,
So slight
It could be spanned
By a child's hand.

Intent,
On the warm sand,
I bent
Above the brook, as clear
As my young eyes, to steer
Its course aright.

(I must remember how,
Save for one spray
Of cress
Across the bow,
It went
Forth cargo-less.)

Ah, surely it was dear enough, so dear,
That, when the voyage was done,
I drew it back and dried
It in the sun,
Then ran, as children run
In the bright day,
To lay
It, safe, away.

Or did it slip
Indeed beyond my reach,
Slide
Past the strip
Of beach,
To ride—
Resisting change,
On waters wide
And strange,—
A stronger tide?

For now,
Around the bend,
Under the alders,
Gliding with small sweet prow,—
Not cargo-less
Nor yet with cress
Withered by many summers into gold,—
It comes with all my childhood in its hold.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

БОЖИЙ ЗАКОН ИЗБАВЛЕНИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИМЕЕТСЯ простой, верный, прямой выход из всех человеческих затруднений, неизменный, духовный способ спасения от всех видов кажущегося разлада. Этот способ избавления кроется в действии Божиего закона гармонии, беспрестанно управляющего Его духовной вселенной.

Библейская летопись изобилует вдохновительными рассказами о том, как люди, находясь в крайности и решительно полагаясь на Божию помощь, бывали спасены от самых, можно сказать, непреодолимых опасностей. Нынче Христианская Наука с'изнова обнаруживает тот факт, что сила Бога, всемогущий Разум, всегда возле нас, чтобы нас исцелить и спасти, согласно обетованию Исаии (45:12, 13), "Я создал землю и сотворил на ней человека. Я . . . уравняю все пути его." Больше того, Христианская Наука учит нас применению этой истины для разрешения наших человеческих проблем. Повинуясь наставлениям Христианской Науки и следуя молитвенно своему высшему понятию о праведности, ищущий помощи видит, как развертывается перед ним путь по мере того, как он, шаг за шагом, продвигается дальше. Уничтожая каждое притязание заблуждения, Божий закон гармонии действует безмолвно и неустанно и никогда нам не изменяет, когда мы его правильно применяем. Наши заботы начинают постепенно исчезать, когда мы стараемся постигнуть этот закон и позволяем ему управлять нашим сознанием. Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет на странице 180 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Когда человек управляем Богом, вездесущим Разумом, то человек знает, что Богу все возможно."

Все бытие, действие, мощь, управление были и всегда будут присущи Богу, поэтому какую-бы особую форму не принимало заблуждение, это не может иметь никакого значения. Когда мы ясно видим и с пониманием заявляем, что Божий закон действует, что он никогда не выбывает из равновесия и никогда не подчиняется "тени перемены," то те трудности, с которыми мы думали иметь дело, начинают исчезать из нашего сознания. Первый и самый важный шаг, который нам следует предпринять—это изгнание страха, в согласии с любовным повелением Учителя (Марк 5:36): "Не бойся, только веруй." Когда мы не отступаем перед заблуждением, оно становится для нас тем, чем оно всегда было и будет—ничем.

Мы вполне можем достигнуть той точки, когда для нас станет приемлемым фактом та истина, что Божие управление удовлетворяет нас во всем, что оно охраняет человека во всех обстоятельствах и безошибочно ведет его по верному пути. Каждую нашу еще не разрешенную задачу мы можем доверить Богу, зная, что Он восстановит порядок в согласии со Своим вечным законом справедливости. Достигнув этой точки, мы начинаем освобождаться от тяжелого чувства личной ответственности, отдавая себе ясный отчет, что мы никак не можем содействовать своими тщетными планами приведению в действие Божиего закона. На странице 62 Science and Health, Mrs. Эдди дает нам мудрое предостережение, говоря следующее: "не допускайте в управлении Бога вмешательства смертных путем вторжения законов обманчивых человеческих понятий." Это не наша обязанность—спрашивать каким образом свершится избавление, или когда для нас станут видны результаты. Наше дело—соблюдать Божии заповеди, идти вперед, и делать благоугодное перед Ним. Не мы должны спрашивать, то сомневаясь, то веря, окажется—ли закон всемогущества на высоте своей задачи. Все, что мы должны делать это изгонять сомнения, отрешаться от парализующего чувства страха, которое, быть может, прячется где нибудь в нашем сознании, и предоставлять Его закону управления всем положением вещей. Мы всегда можем помнить слова пророка (II Паралипоменон 20:15, 17): "Не ваша война, а Божия . . . вы станьте, стойте и смотрите на спасение Господне."

Когда нам кажется, что мы со всех сторон окружены препятствиями — горы сомневающихся чувст позади, преграды неизвестных ужасов впереди—то все, что нам нужно—это любящее благовестие: "Довольно для тебя благодати Моей." Благодать Господа! Не заверения какого нибудь друга, что избавление близко; не наша трепетная надежда, что, быть может, все как нибудь устроится, а непоколебимая уверенность, что теперь, в эту самую минуту, нам достаточно одной благодати Господа для того, чтобы быть спасенными. Она всегда нас спасает тем, что уничтожает верование в силу противную Творцу. Тогда-то и обнаруживается, что единственным заблуждением, с которым мы действительно имели дело, было наше верование в заблуждения. Таким образом движущаяся вперед духовная волна просветления исцеляет нас от наших страхов.

Избавление от каких-бы то ни было неприятных обстоятельств или условий, через добрую помощь Христианской Науки, есть верное доказательство того, что наступит день окончательного избавления от всех видов верования в дисгармонию, которым когда либо подчинялся род людской. Основной факт полноты Бога понять не трудно. Но быть может нам следует быть больше на чеку дабы не терять его из виду среди наших, быть может, черезчур сложных усилий уменьшить кажущееся влияние зла. Преисполненное благодарности, разумное и радостное согласие наше признать тот факт, что божественная Любовь есть бесконечный Принцип истинной жизни, согласие это проведет нас торжествующе сквозь каждое земное испытание.

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Closing Stocks
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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1936 ★★

Limiting Rates On Installment Sales Opposed

Business Groups Object to Proposals Submitted by Dr. Foster

Before Legislature

Plan Called Against Interests of Consumer and Unconstitutional

Marked protest against legislative proposals to set limits upon rates charged for buying merchandise on deferred payments was voiced today by the Boston Better Business Bureau, the Massachusetts Consumers' League and the Boston Retail Trade Bureau.

These groups declared that Government regulation of installment buying was "not only impractical and opposed to the interests of the consumer," but it was also "unconstitutional." "They referred to the fact that Indiana had scrapped a law similar to that now proposed on Beacon Hill. The Indiana Supreme Court threw the plan out as contrary to the principles of American democracy which declare against retail price fixing by the Government.

Called Price Fixing

It was pointed out that installment payments are a part of the purchasing price of commodities. Thus any attempt to fix maximum carrying charges constitutes price-fixing. Consumer and business organizations both feel that legislation proposed by Dr. William T. Foster, economist of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and newly appointed professor of economics at Tufts College, would wreck the installment system of the nation while serving only to uncover violations of unsound ethics among a comparatively few "gyp" concerns.

Dr. Foster appeared before a legislative committee on banks and banking Tuesday to expound his theory of limiting carrying charges on merchandise which Governor Curley's special committee found ranged from 6 to more than 600 per cent.

Twice the Staff

Dr. Foster desired not only to set up a definite carrying charge limit but also proposed that carrying charges should be reduced each month in the ratio to which the original unpaid balance was reduced. To do this, Daniel Bloomfield of the Retail Trade Board declared, would necessitate twice the staff of clerks required to keep the present records straight and would be, he said, an impossible task.

"The Governor's committee itself," said Mr. Bloomfield, "admits that one half of 1 per cent is too small rather than too large. It means about 11 to 12 cents on each dollar which covers investigation of accounts, losses incurred by returned goods which are valueless for resale, losses on bank deposits and bookkeeping costs."

Under Usury Laws

Mr. Foster would have installments regulated as small loans now are regulated by government restrictions upon interest charges. Mr. Bloomfield explained that small loans come under the usury laws, that is, the interest is a charge made for using the funds. Installments, he said, constitute a credit sale or a carrying charge that is virtually part of the purchasing price of commodities. To regulate carrying charges, he declared, is the same as fixing prices. And the Supreme Court of the United States, he continued, has frequently ruled against price-fixing of any description.

Local courts, the Trade Bureau head added, have frequently ruled that usury laws apply only to the loaning of money.

Know Actual Cost

"I for one," said Mr. Bloomfield, "would rather know the actual cost of a commodity in dollars and cents rather than in percentages which mean nothing to the average consumer. If I buy a wash tub, for $50, and I am told the carrying charges are $10 for the year, that's all I want to know. These figures should appear on the installment contract.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Rain
Warmer
Colder
Fair
Tonight
Tomorrow
Fair
Snow
Warmer
Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold, lowest temperature in the lower 20's tonight; Friday snow not so cold, moderate north to northeast winds.

Maine: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature on coast, probably followed by snow at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, not quite so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow in late afternoon or at night; not so cold in the south portion.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold, probably followed by snow Friday and in southeast portion late tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by snow late tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast winds increasing on Friday over the south portion; weather overcast probably followed by snow Friday and over extreme south portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	9	8	Minneapolis	0	0
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	4	2	New York	12	12
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	32	26
Helena	6	6	Philadelphia	16	14
Jacksonville	48	46	St. Louis	18	14
Kansas City	20	20	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	54	52	Washington	16	14
Miami	66	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 20.
B—Minimum, Feb. 19.

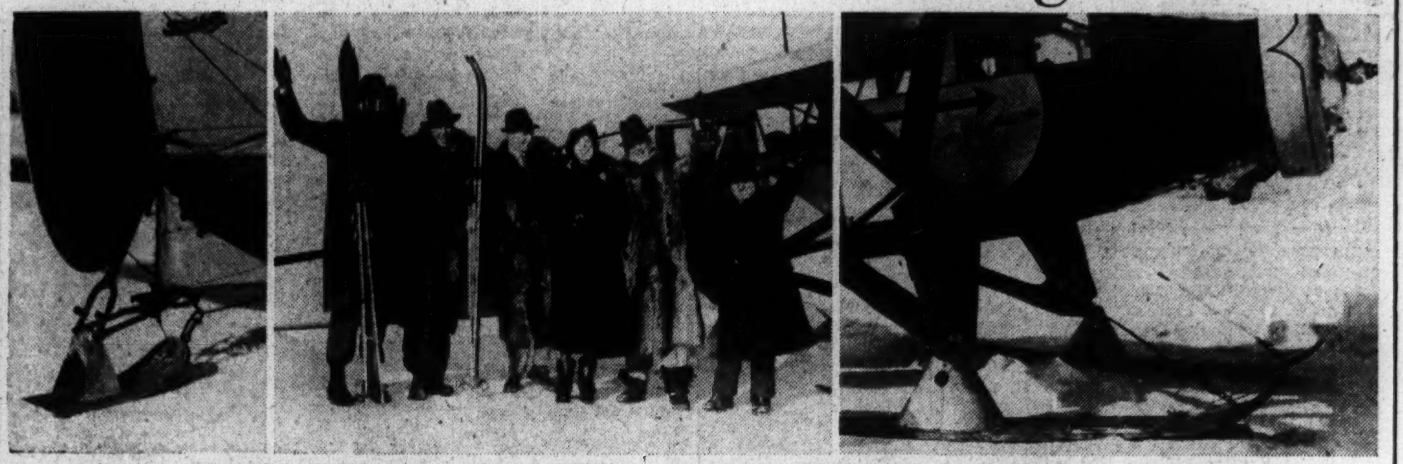
High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:28 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Friday, 9:46 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:51 p. m.

Curley Points at Low-Rate Loan as Answer to Budget Critics

Boston News Today:

600 Federal Building Clocks Go Away
Polymet Appeal to Roosevelt Charged
Stone Takes Stand in Own Defense
Callahan and Curley Refuse Pay Raises
Snow Plane Leaves Boston; Cuts Rail Price



Planeski—College Group Takes Off From East Boston Airport for Lake Placid, New York

By a Staff Photographer

Left—Ski Tail Skid on Shobe Travelair Plane Which Is Carrying the Party. Center, Left to Right—William Fenton, Harvard Business School Student; Joseph L. Seligman Jr., Harvard Student; George O. Knapp 2d, M. I. T. Student; Mrs. O. M. Gale; O. M. Gale, Harvard Business School Student; Alfred R. Leckscheid, Pilot of Shobe Airlines, Boston. Right—Ski Undercarriage of Shobe Airlines Travelair Plane Equipped for Trip to Lake Placid

Curley:

It's 'a Case of 'Outs' He Says of Budget Probe

Governor Curley returned to Boston last night, paid a brief visit to his State House offices this morning The Ways and Means Committee, he said, was just a case of the "outs" being after the "ins." He took time to say that instead of "talking about $10 wastepaper baskets the committee ought to wear them," evidently meaning certain committee members belonged in the waste basket.

The Governor disclosed that the Commonwealth had today borrowed $3,000,000 from Boston banks at the interest rate of .18 of 1 per cent, lowest in the State's history. "This is answer enough for those who charge me with an orgy of extravagance," the Governor asserted.

Meanwhile the Republican-controlled Ways and Means Committee, which has been having so much fun with the Curley administration of late, continued by turning its attention to Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin, a Republican, was let off more easily, however, than some who have preceded him. He outlined why he had requested 25 new inspectors to augment his staff now numbering 168. The added inspector, he said, would let him investigate all serious accidents, thus forestalling framing of cases to collect insurance. This would ultimately mean, Registrar Goodwin asserted, saving of $2,000,000 annually in compulsory insurance charges.

Jittery:

Six Hundred Clocks in Boston's Federal Building

In Boston's Federal Building there are 600 nice electric clocks. They are supposed to all tell the same accurate time, but today some bit of machinery in the deeper recesses of the huge building went awry. Result: Every clock in the building told a different hour.

At 2 this afternoon the clock in the Marshal's office said it was 20 minutes past 2, while hands of the clock in the United States Attorney's office pointed to 10 minutes to 10. In the pressroom there are two clocks. One held it was half-past two, while another just as stoutly maintained it was 20 minutes to 1.

This situation had the boys in something like a dither. Telephone calls to officials who should have known what was the matter disclosed they didn't.

"We'll have to get the G-Men on the job," suggested the first young gentleman of the press.

"First you'd even have to show them where the works are," scoffed a more cynical y-g.o.t.p.

"I know what's the matter," chimed in a third from his tilted chair, "Governor Curley's back in town, and the officers are all a quiver because they are afraid there'll be some changes made."

"This is the Federal Building, not the State House," responded the second young gentleman of the press.

"It's the income tax," suggested the first y. g. o. t. p. emerging from the phone booth. "People need more time to file returns, so they've jimmied the clocks."

Just then a scout scurried in with an ode just dashed off for the occasion by Postmaster Peter F. Tague.

He read it:

> Look at the clock and you shall survey
> How gliding life steals silently away
> And, mindful of its short determined space,
> Improve the flying moments as they pass

"Well, anyway, it's Thursday," commented the first reporter, and heeding the poet's advice the boys went back to their card game.

Polymet:

Efforts to Quash Case Declared Taken to Roosevelt

William L. Jarvis, who was recently found guilty on all counts of the $640,000 Polymet Manufacturing Company stock fraud, and Homer Albers, dean emeritus of the Boston University Law School, appealed in Washington to sources that went to President Roosevelt to quash the investigation into the Polymet case, it was asserted today at a State House hearing. Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware made the charge. But he said President Roosevelt stood firmly behind Joseph P. Kennedy, then head of the securities exchange commission, and the investigation was continued.

All of which led Representative Sawyer to demand an explanation of why it had taken the SEC only three days to unearth evidence against Jarvis and his cohorts which had been under noses of the State Department of Public Securities for several years. It was recalled today that in the course of the Polymet trial, which caused a series of sensational disclosures in Federal District Court, it was testified that at one time a state investigator for the securities division investigator was receiving $100 a week from Jarvis.

Rumors have been current for some time regarding the desperate action on the part of Dean Albers and Jarvis to keep the Polymet case out of the courts, but this was the first time any open charge had been made.

Judge Stone:

Bar Association Rests Case in Disbarment Action

Attorney Clifford S. Lyon, representing the Bar Association in its effort to disbar Judge Arthur P. Stone, rested his case this afternoon following a cross-examination of Dr. Inez Clarke of Cambridge by Judge Stone, who is said to have mismanaged her esetate. But three witnesses have been called—Judge Stone, Dr. Clarke and Joseph Fine, a Cambridge lawyer, who Dr. Clarke retained after she became suspicious that Judge Stone was improperly conducting the estate of her sister, Dr. Genevieve Clarke.

The defense was scheduled to start immediately with the tall distinguished looking jurist taking the stand in his own defense. He has restored to Dr. Clarke more than $12,000 under order of the probate court and the present effort to disbar him has arisen out of his conduct of the Clarke estate.

Dr. Clarke testified this morning that when she had asked about his fees (she had then known only of a $1500 charge), he told her not to worry, that the account which he was filing in the probate court would take care of everything.

Dr. Clarke still insisted today that the $800 which Judge Stone claims to have sent her was never received by her. At one moment during the hearing, Dr. Clarke held up proceedings while she rummaged about her bag for one of the countless diaries in which she has accumulated the entire story of Judge Stone's handling of the estate.

Planeski:

Flier Fitted With Skis Takes Party to Lake Placid

Relative expense of rail travel as compared to air travel was given a practical comparison as one of New England's first "snow planes" departed from the Shobe Airlines hangars at East Boston yesterday carrying a party of five college students to Lake Placid, N. Y., to participate in week-end activities there.

One of the members of the snow plane party went into a downtown ticket agency in Boston to inquire about rail accommodations to Lake Placid. The ticket agent, in this case a very air-minded young lady, convinced the leader of the party that the cost would not be much more even if he hired a special plane. Accordingly the arrangements for the flight were made.

John H. Shobe, contract operator at the airport, substituted skis for wheels in the undercarriage of one of his Travelair planes. The plane took off about 3:30 p. m., piloted by Alfred R. Leckscheid. The party expected to reach Upper Saranac Lake in 2½ hours' flying time. From Upper Saranac the party journeyed by car to their destination. The empty plane will stand by until Sunday night for the return flight.

According to Mr. Shobe, the combined expense of the air journey was figured at about $110 for the party of five. This average the cost between the five members to $22 apiece. Rail costs to Lake Placid by way of Albany are $25.55 for the round trip. To this must added the cost of a sleeper berth and the consequent meals. The journey takes 12½ hours by rail.

Landon:

Bacon Has Word of Praise for Kansas Governor

Presidential aspirations of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas were given a little more impetus in Boston today by Gaspar G. Bacon, a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Committee. He brought cheers from a luncheon meeting of the Women's Republican Club when he asserted that Governor Landon "knows human nature and can deal with human beings. He has no subterfuge, no silver tongue, no ineffaceable smile. He is thoroughly genuine. He keeps his word."

Mr. Bacon, a former Lieutenant-Governor and opponent of James M. Curley in the last gubernatorial race, said in the speech which featured no original viewpoints he believes the New Deal might be defeated by the "right Republican," but hastened to assure his audience that the old order has passed, that a man of the new school must be put up, not a reactionary.

Besides boosting Governor Landon, Mr. Bacon upbraided President Roosevelt, excoriated the New Deal and the Townsend Plan.

1. "The National Administration has not hesitated to stoop to all forms of deceit."

2. "The President has not been unwilling to promote class antagonism. He has gone out of his way to undermine confidence in all business, and by so doing he has retarded the forces of recovery."

3. "The tragedy of the Townsend Plan is that it raises false hopes in the hearts of good men and women."

Pay Rises:

Curley and Callahan Turn Down Proposals

Governor Curley and William C. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, had the doubtful pleasure today of opposing salary increases for themselves.

Representative John B. Wenzler of South Boston sponsored measures before the Legislative Committee on Public Service to boost the Governor's annual pay from $10,000 to $20,000 and the Public Works Commission's from $7000 to $10,000.

Both men sent word to the committee that, although they worked hard and would appreciate the raise, they didn't think it wise to vote the increase at this time.

A.F. of L. Forces Boston Battle On Sweatshops

Green Coming to Demand Unionizing of Cotton Garment Workers

4000 Are Involved

Conditions Since NRA Are Said to Be Bad—Strike May Force Issue

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will come to Boston early next week to enthuse workers in the cotton garment industry to join the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Since Jan. 1 a movement has been under way to organize the 4000 workers in this industry, scattered in 300 shops about Greater Boston, and Mr. Green's address is expected to give the needed impetus to its success. Heretofore labor officials have had little success in arousing sufficient enthusiasm to this end.

Jack Halpern, general organizer of the A. F. of L., says that if necessary, Mr. Green will demand a general strike of all garment workers in the city—numbering over 7000—to force the formation of the new union.

Large Hall Is Sought

Announcement of Mr. Green's coming was made by Prof. Lincoln Fairley, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman of the Citizens' Committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

The exact date and location for Mr. Green's address is not yet known, but probably will be announced tomorrow, according to Miss Miriam Sieve, secretary of the Citizens Committee, which was formed recently by labor leaders and members of the faculties of Harvard and M. I. T. As yet, no hall large enough to house the throng of workers has been found.

What demands Mr. Green may make on the garment workers to strike depends, observers pointed out, on a letter sent recently by the local joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Boston to every garment manufacturer in the city.

Asks for Conference

The letter asks for a round-table conference soon to establish a pact with the union for wages, hours and working conditions for next year. The 1935 pact expired Feb. 15.

Reaction of the employers to a speedy settlement of the 1936 pact, it was said, will have a direct influence on the speech by Mr. Green.

In part, the letter states:

"Since the disappearance of the NRA there has been a substantial reduction in wages in this industry. . . . and a substantial increase in hours per week. . . . The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is the third largest union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Will Help Avoid Strike

"It has collective agreements in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. . . . Under these agreements arbitration machinery has been established. . . . We see no reason why similar arrangements cannot be established in the Boston market. . . . We will do everything possible to avoid a strike. . . ."

Meanwhile, the work of the committee to pave the way for a cotton garment workers union is going forward this week. Sub-committees have been selected to interview managers of every large department store in Boston, requesting that these stores refuse to sell any garment, henceforth, manufactured without the certified union label in the many sweatshops now reported throughout the city.

Store Managers Sympathetic

Professor Fairley said today that many store managers have lent a sympathetic ear to their cause, especially where it is pointed out that every one benefits where union wages are established in a region. He pointed out further that this plan to request individual stores to support the formation of this new union is entirely new to Boston.

Members of the Citizens Committee which investigated the recent incident in Taunton, where an accredited labor organizer was "rushed out of town," expressed themselves as pleased with the settlement made in the case. Frank Daidone, the Garment Workers Union organizer who was expelled, has been allowed to return to Taunton by the Mayor and the chief of police.

Trouble Is Ironed Out

Mr. Daidone was asked to leave Taunton about two weeks ago when he failed to satisfy city officials as to his standing as an accredited labor organizer. He was attempting to form a union of 80 women workers employed at the Taunton Dress Company, described as a runaway shop from New York.

Members of the Citizens Committee, including Professor Fairley, investigated the situation and decided that "New England provincialism" was the main cause for Mr. Daidone's expulsion from Taunton. The whole affair was settled at a meeting of the city council last Monday evening.

Elastic Mills Report $82,423 Profit for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 20—Edward L. Shaw of Northampton was re-elected president of the United Elastic Corporation at the annual meeting. The corporation operates mills in Easthampton, Lowell and Littleton. The annual report, recently made public, showed a net profit for 1935 of $82,423, compared to a deficit of $17,884 in 1934.

Providence Puts Police at Doors Of Betting Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20—Superintendent of Police Myles A. Glidden today notified all precinct commanders that he would hold them directly responsible for all illegal horse pools or other forms of gambling. In accordance with the order a policeman in uniform is stationed in front of all places whree the taking of bets is suspected. When a customer enters the establishment, a policeman follows.

"It is not the intention of the police to bother customers. If customers make legitimate purchases from the usually musty stock of the horse-race parlors, that is their business, but if they make any attempts to place bets, that's our business," Superintendent Glidden says.

"The idea is," continued the Superintendent, "that if the bookies can't be closed by physical means, meaning raids, they will be closed by moral force through the presence of a patrolman out in front to disconcert customers."

It was estimated that 40 patrolmen are engaged in this program daily from noon until 8 p. m., when the final returns are received from the western tracks. Most places closed up after the first races when it was found that the police meant to spend the day in front of their buildings.

Superintendent Glidden said that this program would be continued indefinitely, or until such time as the authorities feel certain that the bookies are smashed.

Police here pointed out that the campaign was entirely independent of the drive against gambling conducted under the direction of Attorney General John P. Hartigan.

Attorney General Hartigan has served notice on the police departments heads of the State that unless they clean up their communities, the state police will. He, however, made it known that he was satisfied with the program of the Providence department.

Highway Construction Made Extension Course

A State university extension home study course in "Highway Construction and Maintenance" is now available for men who wish to qualify as highway foremen in state-wide civil service examinations to be held April 11, it is announced by James A. Moyer, director of University Extension.

A modern treatment of road building, the course covers surveys and plans for roads, drainage, culverts, highway grades, cut-offs, street and highway design, roadway excavations, construction of earth roads, penetration and mixed macadam roads, brick, wood, and stone block pavements and Massachusetts practices and specifications. Further information about the course may be obtained from University Extension State House.

Charlestown Pushes Fight to Abolish 'El'

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Charlestown doesn't intend to give Boston and the State any opportunity to forget that it objects to the Boston Elevated structure, which bestrides much of the district, and that it is determined to force its removal. Each year has seen efforts, some half-hearted, others more serious, on the part of the representatives of Ward 2 to have the structure condemned or taken over by the city and a subway substituted.

This year, however, the question of the removal of the overhead tracks has taken on a greater significance in Charlestown politics than ever before and the politicians from that section can no longer pay merely lip service to the cause of removal, but must get out and fight for it. After agitating for public ownership of the line last year, and having made it the dominant note in last November's City Council election, Representative James J. Kiley has spread the word through his district that perhaps federal aid may be forthcoming this year for its removal.

Green's Case Recalled

That the people of Charlestown are truly up in farms about the line, which they say has caused considerable deterioration in the district, was evident from the before-mentioned city council election. It was because of the feeling aroused in Charlestown over the "El" tracks that former City Councilor and present Civil Service Commissioner Thomas Green is said to have refused to run for re-election in his district.

After having appeared as the champion for demolition of the overhead structure before the city council, Councilor Green was accused by a Boston paper, which was itself interested in the question, of having deserted the cause and of having withdrawn his support. Resentment against him, due to this allegation, is credited for Green's withdrawal from November's city council election.

* * *

Jobs and Contracts

Perhaps the most frequent charge directed against a person in public office, who is entrusted with the awarding of contracts or the giving of orders for material, is that he has awarded these contracts or orders without competitive bidding, as is provided in the city and state charters.

Such charges were given free play yesterday in more than one legislative committee. Perhaps the most serious one was that directed against William C. Callahan, State public works commissioner, by Representative Christian Herter, who charged that Mr. Callahan had appointed Charles Manion, former chauffeur for Governor Curley, to the $3600 a year position of director of the Public Works Department's repair garage on D Street, South Boston.

Herter's Complaint

The award of this position on a noncompetitive basis freezes Mr. Manion into the job, says Mr. Herter. The Representative stated that as far as he could determine, the only experience which Mr. Manion had had, was to be associated with Edmund Dolan and J. Walter Quinn in a South Boston liquor concern, and that gathered as chauffeur for Governor Curley. Herter appeared to be thinking of the dubious honor of having driven auto S1 during several of its accidents.

Mr. Callahan was also the target of charges by Senator Joseph A. Langone that he favored the awarding of 40 per cent of a recurbing project to the H. E. Fletcher Company of Chelmsford after the entire contract had been awarded to other bidders. The latter charge was made at a hearing on State Administration, in which a bill was being discussed, which would limit the power of the Commissioner of Public Works in the matter of approval of contracts and expenditures made by his department.

J. G. H.

Lack of Education, Not Higher Speeds Blamed in Accidents

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Dr. C. H. Watson, president of the National Safety Council, said last night that higher speed in automobiles is considered an unimportant factor in the increase of highway accidents.

"It is more important to educate the driver so he will know how to use the increased speed," the speaker said in an address before the Industrial Foremen's Club here.

"Sometimes power of increased speed helps avoid accidents," Dr. Watson said.

He pointed out that fatalities from accidents in industries, homes and other places are more numerous than highway motor accidents and that the council is equally interested in cutting them down.

"The number of persons experiencing automobile accidents last year is equal to the population of the New England States," Dr. Watson said.

"The matter of safety usually narrows down to the individual and what he has to do in his daily occupation," the speaker asserted.

"We are attempting to train him to know the dangers he faces daily and how he should protect himself."

Vermont Governor Seeks to End Strike

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 20 (AP)—Gov. Charles M. Smith will confer today with Clarence R. White, State Commissioner of Industries, seeking arbitration of a strike against the Rutland Marble Company.

Francis P. Fenton, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, and John C. Lawson, Barre, secretary of the Quarry Workers International Union, asked the Governor to appoint a board of arbitration if a conference cannot be arranged between representatives of the company and the union.

Disorders, including the dynamiting of a railroad bridge, have marked the strike during the last four months. Workers are seeking a 25 per cent wage increase.

Former Eastport Mayor Seeks Seat in Congress

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—Wallace F. Mabee, former mayor of Eastport, announced his candidacy yesterday for the Democratic nomination for United States Representative from the Third Maine District.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Dexter now represents the Third District and is a candidate for renomination.

New Woonsocket Enterprise Faces Its Second Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 20—Threat of a second strike faced the Slender Dress Corporation in this city today despite the personal intervention of Mayor Felix A. Toupin, who conferred for two hours yesterday with girl employees of the plant.

The girls told Mayor Toupin their weekly wages ranged downward from $12. One said she received $11 for 80 hours work. Others received as little as $3 for a week's work.

The city is particularly interested in this labor dispute because the dress concern is one of the first new enterprises brought to Woonsocket through the efforts of the city's new industrial board.

Employees Meet

Employees of the new company numbering about 65, most of them girls, met last night in I. T. U. Hall where they were addressed by William Ross, organizer of the International Garment Makers Union. They voted to renew their demands for a minimum of $14 a week.

Anxious to obtain an impartial story of the difficulties at the dress shop, which have been aired publicly in City Hall, Mayor Toupin went to the plant with four newspaper reporters and asked that all representatives of the company be excluded during the discussion. He then invited the girls to tell him the truth about conditions at the plant.

Listen to Mayor

For nearly an hour the girls listened attentively while Mayor Toupin explained the difficulties of the industrial board in securing new manufacturing concerns, but when he tried to point out that the Slender Dress Corporation was losing money at the present, they laughed.

"I received $11 for 80 hours," one of the girls said, while a youth running a pressing machine said he worked seven days a week for $8.40. The girls held forth their pay envelopes to the Mayor and newspapermen to substantiate their claims.

A checkup revealed that among the girls now in their fourth week two received $12 a week, seven received $10 a week and seven received $9. Eighteen received $8, and the remainder of the 65 girls were scaled downward to $5, $3, $2, $1, and one girl said she received 85 cents for a week.

Company's Offer

Mayor Toupin told the girls the industrial board had only a few minutes earlier held a conference with the company officials who agreed to pay $5 for the first week, $8 for the second week and $12 for the third week. In answer to questions from the employees, he was unable to say how many hours they were supposed to work in a week or whether they would be paid for overtime.

The Mayor again emphasized to the girls the difficulties of securing new industries and he asked them directly, "Do you want us to go out and try and get more mills?" One of the girls replied, "Not if they are like this."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:20.

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9.10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "A Perfect Tribute." Tomorrow: George Raft and Rosalind Russell in "It Had to Happen." Also "Dangerous Intrigue," with Ralph Bellamy.

TREMONT—Leslie Howard and Kay Francis in "British Agent." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Romance in Manhatten," with Francis Lederer and Ginger Rogers. 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

UPTOWN—"Rose of the Rancho." 1:09, 4:08, 7:07, 10:06. Also "Red Salute." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Navy Wife." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Red Salute." 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: John Boles with a big musical revue. Sevitzky's orchestra. Tomorrow: Jessie Matthews in "First a Girl," a gay musical romance. Stage: Wallace Beery with a big stage revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

MEMORIAL—Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10:49 a. m., 1:01, 3:03. Also latest "March of Time." Starting today: "Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 5:40, 8, 10:20. Also shorts.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Primitive Forests," "Voice of Experience," "Speed Justice," "Hunter's Paradise," "Hot Paprika," also other shorts.

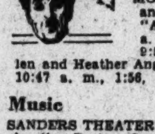
UNIVERSITY — "Ah, Wilderness!" 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "The Bride Comes Home," with Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

EXETER—Charles Bickford and Elizabeth Young in "East of Java." 3:55, 6:30, 9:25. Also George O'Brien and Barbara Fritchie in "Thunder Mountain." 2:10, 5:05, 8.

FINE ARTS—All Disney cartoon program. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

BOSTON—Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." A screen version of Ursula Parrott's novel. 10:55 a. m., 1:48, 4:41, 7:34, 10:27. Stage: Musical revue featuring Ruth Etting, radio star; Toby Wing and Frank Gaby.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Gertrude Michael in "Woman Trap." Fenway: 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount: 9:10, 11:44 a. m., 2:18, 4:52, 7:26, 10. Eleanor Whitney and Tom Keene in "Timothy's Quest." Fenway: 1:10, 3:43, 6:16, 8:49. Paramount: 10:43 a. m., 1:26, 3:42, 6:16, 8:50.



MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

MODERN — Bing Crosby and Ethel Merman in "Anything Goes." 9:15 a. m., 12:24, 3:33, 6:42, 9:51. Also Victor McLaglen and Heather Angel in "The Informer." 10:47 a. m., 1:56, 5:05, 8:14.

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

WEST ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Congregational Church, Center and Mt. Vernon Streets. 8.

Other Events

CHARLESTOWN WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Discussion of Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker. Sailors' Haven, 46 Water Street. 8.

Radio Programs
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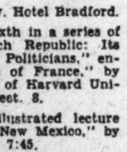

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Talk on "Round the Bend With Will Rogers," by Ben Lucien Burman, novelist. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS — Annual winter meeting of the New England section. Today and tomorrow. Hotel Bradford.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Sixth in a series of lectures on "The French Republic: Its Government, Politics and Politicians," entitled "The Real Rulers of France," by Prof. Kenry A. Yeomans of Harvard University. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Turquoise Trails to New Mexico," by Alton Hall Blackington. 7:45.

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Lecture on "The Songs of Shakespeare," by Dr. and Mrs. Fred Winslow Adams. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Illustrated lecture on "Wanderings in New England," by Ernest Dudley Chase. Copley Square. 8.

QUOTA CLUB—Address on "Legislation of Interest to Women," by Miss Elizabeth Currey. 264 Boylston Street. 6.

ROXBURY WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Musical Instruments," by Richard Cosby, with orchestra. Richard Cosby, conductor. Fellowes Athenaeum, Millmont Street. 7:30.

WEST END WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"The West End," by Jacob Burnes, with Community Chorus and Orchestra. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Solo parts of Casella's Concerto for violin, cello and piano will be taken by Alfredo Casella, Alberto Poltronieri and Arturo Bonucci. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture on "Agriculture," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

Snow Trains to Huff and Puff At Great Rate Over Week End

With the coming of the Washington's Birthday week end, transportation companies and hotels in the New England area today prepared to handle one of the largest travel exoduses in years.

The popularity of the snow trains, coupled with the icy conditions of the highways causing hazardous driving conditions, and the extra day to many half-day Saturday workers, caused the railroads to schedule the greatest amount of snow specials since the idea became popular.

In the northern New England area the Boston & Maine Railroad reported that hotel reservations were already at a premium in many points and near-capacity bookings were reported in other points.

B. & M. Snow Fleet

The Boston & Maine scheduled a fleet of snow trains to western Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont assuring practically every nostalgic New Englander who wished to return home over the holidays an opportunity to do so, as well as accommodating the army of snow sportsters.

First of the week-end snow trains to leave the North Station will be the North Adams, Mass., special which will take many attendants to the Massachusetts Downhill Championship ski races on the noted Thunderbolt Trail, down Mt. Greylock. This will go attached to the regular Minute Man, Chicago express of the Boston & Maine Railroad, departing at 3:50 p. m., Friday.

In addition, the Boston & Albany Railroad will send its Winter Sportsman to Adams, Mass., nearest point to the Thunderbolt Trail on Greylock. This train will be a one-day special leaving the South Station on Sunday at 8 a. m. and will make the usual suburban stops at Allston, Newtonville, Wellesley and Framingham.

The week-end snow train to New Hampshire points will combine with the "Cannonball," late afternoon train of the Boston & Maine, which will leave Friday at 4:30 p. m. This will carry enthusiasts to Plymouth, Campton, North Woodstock and Lincoln, N. H., White River Juction, Woodstock, Vt., Lisbon, Littleton, Whitefield and Lancaster, N. H.

Week-end trains will also depart Saturday from the North Station for Conway, North Conway and Intervale, N. H. They will run by both the Wakefield, Reading and Lawrence and the Lynn, Salem and Newburyport routes. The Sunday train will leave the North Station for East Jaffrey, N. H., and the winter carnival there.

New York Snow Trains

The New Haven Railroad has scheduled seven week-end excursion trains to start Friday evening and to return Sunday evening. Snow trains will leave Grand Central Station for Brattleboro, White River Junction and Waterbury, Vt., and Littleton, N. H. In addition there will be two snow excursions on Saturday from New York to the Berkshires. The New Haven will also operate its regular holiday excursions from Boston to New York on Saturday night and the excursions in both directions from Springfield to New York. On Sunday it will run 14 of its usual one-day excursions.

Gardeners Urged To Begin Planning

If one wants to have a carefully laid-out garden and an abundance of seeds and bean poles next summer, he is advised by Grant B. Snyder of Massachusetts State College to start now to do his planning.

He urged the home gardner to decide now what kind of vegetables he intends to grow, how much and when he wants them; then with pencil and paper to translate these ideas into terms of his 1936 garden.

Plans should show the directions of rows, crops to be grown, approximate space needed for each crop, where each will be placed and distance between rows. By following plans carefully, a continuous supply of favorite vegetables would be assured, and the gardener would be able to make the most efficient use of his land.

Perkins Institute Girls Guests of the Lions Club

The Boston Lions Club was host to a group of visually handicapped girls from the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Touraine where the girls were tendered their annual luncheon. Through the courtesy of Ray Matheson, these girls who spend the summer at Camp Allen near Manchester, N. H. which is maintained by the Boston Lions Club, broadcast a half hour musical program over Station WHDH from 1 to 1:30. It was directed by Miss Starbird, musical instructor at Perkins Institute and was generously applauded.

Members of the club sponsoring the luncheon were assigned to different girls as individual hosts. About 75 attended. Among the guests were Theodore A. Lathrop, Massachusetts Society Prevention Cruelty to Children; A. B. Carter, Commissioner of Probation; Hugh Nixon, Massachusetts Teachers Federation and Edward E. Allen, formerly director, Perkins Institute for the Blind.

Special Medals Proposed For Harriet Lane Crew

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Representative Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts said today he would ask that official recognition be given the crew of the Coast Guard patrol boat Harriet Lane, which recently rescued seven CCC youths lost on the ice in Cape Cod Bay.

Representative Gifford said he would seek to have special medals minted in commemoration of the rescue. He made public a letter from the selectmen of Plymouth, Mass., urging that the Federal Government bestow some special honor on the Coast Guardsmen.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Attitude of Rails On Port Situation Stirs Governors

New England boasts many fine ports, including Boston's, that once were proudest in the New World. New England would like to see them thrive again, finds it lacks support of railroads. Reason: The Pennsylvania controls the New Haven and Boston and Maine. The New York Central dominates the Boston and Albany. Both trunk lines prefer to route middle western freight through their own port facilities in New York or Baltimore.

Governors of the six New England states have joined with civic, business and service organizations of the region in demanding a showdown. Eight months ago they asked heads of Pennsylvania and New York Central just what they intended doing. Last night the Governors got their reply. It was a vague statement of generalities and aroused the ire for that reason today of Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Asserting tha New England rail conditions are no different, except in degree, than they are in all the East, the railroad presidents assert that motortruck competition is their principal problem. They point out that under-regulated, under-taxed motortrucks have cut deeply into the over-regulated, over-taxed rail business.

For their lack of concrete recommendations the presidents blame the fact of the New Haven line now being in process of reorganization under section 77B of the federal bankruptcy law.

Three possible courses are mentioned:

1. For the New England railroads to operate as separate, distinct lines.
2. For New England lines to unite in one major concern.
3. To associate the New England lines in whole or in part with the trunk lines by consolidation or otherwise.

New Haven Aides Deny Bridges' Railroad Charge

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Charges of Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is dominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad were scoffed at today by the New Haven road's counsel.

Attorney William W. Meyer, commenting on Governor Bridges' charges, said, "I have always looked upon this sort of talk as a lot of . . . piffle and never have taken it seriously."

Prof. Winthrop M. Daniels of Yale, one of the trustees for the New Haven road, which is in the process of reorganization, denied the Pennsylvania Railroad attempted to exert any influence on the management of the New Haven.

"We never had any intimation from the Pennsylvania as to what we shall do," he said.

Richard Parkhurst vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, expressed extreme annoyance with the report of the rail presidents today. He said not one word was said about ports or the "principal issue, namely the domination of local rail lines by the Pennsylvania and New York Central."

Harvard and Yale Men Win Study in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 20—The American trustees of the Charles and Julia Henry Fund today awarded the Henry Fellowships of £500 (about $2500) each to three Yale and three Harvard seniors for study at Cambridge and Oxford Universities during the next academic year. The fellowships were established through the bequest of Lady Julia Lewisohn Henry, "in earnest hope and desire of cementing the bonds of friendship between the British Empire and the United States."

The recipients are David T. Dellinger, Yale, of Wakefield, Mass.; Robert C. Hall, Harvard, of Brookline, Mass., and Bernard C. Rankin, Yale, of Lowell, Mass., all of whom will go to Oxford University; and Sidney S. Alexander, Harvard, of Forest City, Pa.; August C. Helmholz, Harvard, of Rochester, Minn., and Robert A. Rosenbaum, Yale, of Milford, Conn. who will go to Cambridge University.

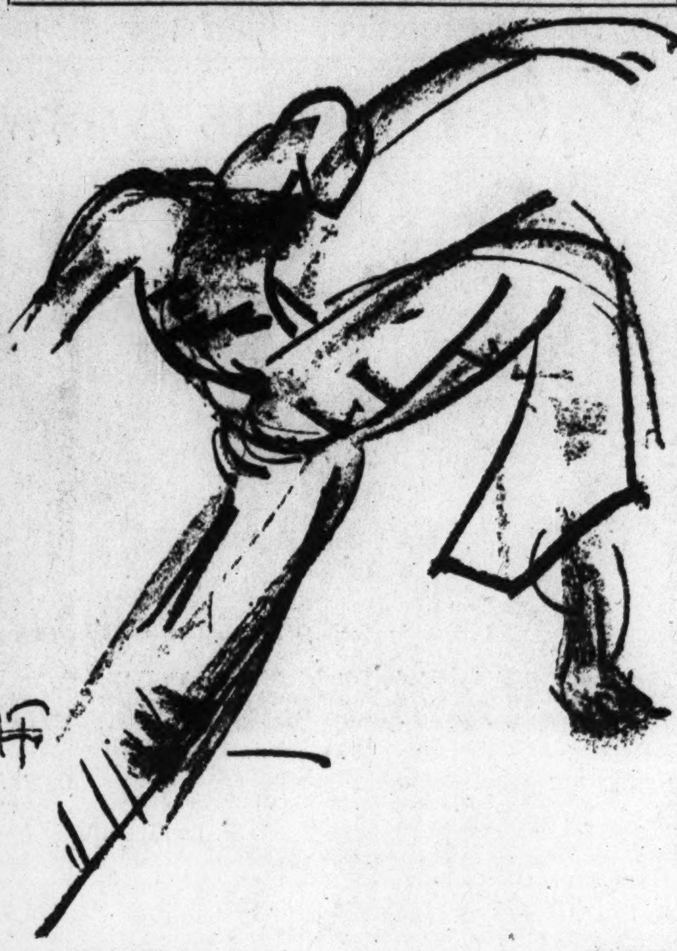
Haddad Pleads Guilty, Gets 2 Years in Oleo Case

Albert Haddad of New York interrupted his trial for operating a "fake butter racket" in Federal District Court in Boston today by jumping up and pleading guilty to a charge of having evaded government taxes on oleomargarine, which he had purchased to convert into "creamery butter." The Government thereupon dropped its charges of violating the Pure Food and Drug act against Haddad and the defendant was sentenced by Judge Elisha H. Brewster to two years in a federal prison.

In the course of the trial it was brought out that more than 375,000 pounds of oleomargarine had been shipped to this vicinity through Haddad and his associates. This was then colored and salted and distributed as creamery butter. Shipments of oleo were addressed to bakers in the district and then were intercepted by Haddad's agents.

SUNDAY!
General Motors Concert
NELSON
EDDY
BARITONE
ERNO RAPEE
CONDUCTOR
WEAF--10-11 P.M., E.S.T.
NBC Nation-wide Network

Impending Dancer



Courtesy of Miriam Winslow

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Sketch by an Artist Friend of Harald Kreutzberg, Who Will Appear at the Repertory Theater, Feb. 26

What's Going On in the Arts

Society of Water Colorists

THE annual display of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street. Some six dozen aquarelles fill all the exhibiting space. This is the forty-seventh annual exhibition by an organization which has persisted through many changes of fashion and attitude in the world outside. It maintains a conservative policy and fixes the traditional standards. It even differentiates between male and female membership—the former are active, the latter associate members.

Among the Boston water colorists there are some able craftsmen. Frank Benson is invariably given central position in the display. He seems to be the unnamed "dean" among aquarellists and his influence is discerned in all corners. Among fellow exhibitors Mr. Benson appears rather free and spirited. For some paint with small, tidy strokes, smooth washes and with none of the breaks and accents and variations with which others whip up excitement in the composition.

In general, the pictures reveal a patient handling, a quiet observation, a subdual of feeling. They seem to be closer related to the romanticism of water colorists of the Victorian era than to the vehemence of moderns. Indeed, sitting in the Vose Galleries in February, 1936, one remains blissfully unaware of the overturn of traditions and all the thrilling and bewildering changes in the point of view of the artist. We view these woodlands and ledges, these rivulets and foothills as something remote in time and space. The painters of these pictures have found their retreats, turning their backs upon the social situation and art rebellion; they paint quietly and contentedly.

There is a feature lacking at the Vose Show, and that is youthfulness. The character of water color seems to require alacrity, swiftness and buoyancy. Such qualities are not to be found in an exhibition of this sort. On the other hand, we discover some splendid pictorial schemes, some pleasant recording of moods of nature, a fine balance in composition. D. A.

Hansen-Giguère Recital

A SONATA recital was given at Jordan Hall last evening, under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music, by Einar Hansen (of the conservatory's faculty and the Boston Symphony Orchestra's first violins) and Miss Jeannette Giguère, pianist. The size and responsiveness of the audience testified, no doubt, to the popularity of the performers and to that of Frederick Converse, who was represented on the program by a new sonata (No. 2, in E minor). Perhaps to some small degree also, they might be held symptomatic of an increasing public interest in this "duo-sonata" type of chamber music, which does seem, statistically at any rate, to have been enjoying a renaissance of late. Yet the form has been for centuries as popular with composers as it has been unpopular with critics, who, unhappy rationalists to a man, have never been able to reconcile themselves to this mating of a melodic and monodic instrument with a percussive and harmonic one.

Mr. Converse, in his latest contribution to this genre, has blazed no new trails, but he has written a fluent and graceful work which falls mellifluously upon the ear and seems grateful to the performers and their instruments. He has delved neither into the newer harmonic explorations nor into the more tortuous emotions, but he has produced a work whose deceptive ease testifies to the skill of a seasoned and practiced hand, though its idiom, here and there, testifies as strongly to the composer's affection for Brahms. It was enthusiastically received; Mr. Converse, who was among the audience, was forced again and again to acknowledge the applause.

In this work, as in Grieg's pleasantly romantic and popular C minor Sonata and in Saint-Saëns's slightly arid, though skillfully contrived, work in D minor, Mr. Hansen and Miss Giguère were more than equal to their task, playing with fluency, precision, intelligence and unanimity, and with complete sympathy with the emotional implications of the music they were performing. S. S.

Disney Program

A DISNEY program is the new offering at the Fine Arts Theater. Here is something to delight not only children, but adults in search of either entertainment or art. For Disney is certainly the First Artist of Hollywood. You might almost say that he is the only first-rate artist in Hollywood, apart from the camera men. The best of Hollywood photoplays contain some absurdity, some vulgarity, some inept touch in characterization or in direction that mars them. Only Disney seems able to achieve unity of expression, form, classic symmetry. Of course, he does not have to contend with film stars or supervisors.

Among the 11 masterpieces now on view at the Fine Arts are "Water Babies," "Mellerdrammer," "Giant Land" and "The Tortoise and the Hare.' Besides the Fox newsreel, there are also symphonic recordings of Saint-Saëns's "Carnival of Animals," by the Philadelphia Orchestra, and of a movement from Haydn's "Toy" symphony by the Victor Concert Orchestra. These recordings are now to be heard before each showing of the screen feature instead of only once a day as formerly.

Peace Organizations To Co-ordinate Efforts

Co-ordination of effort to secure a strengthened "peace action program" in Massachusetts resulted today in the amalgamation of the activities of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association and the Massachusetts League for Peace Action.

Announcement of this co-operative move came today following a unanimous vote of the board of directors of both organizations. The new peace action work will begin Feb. 24, and will be carried on as a special department of the League of Nations Association at 40 Mt. Vernon Street here.

Police Captain Receives Surrender by Telephone

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20 (AP)—When William E. McCall, captain of detectives, answered his telephone last night, a voice said: "You could never guess who this is. This is Tommy Manketrick, the guy you've been looking for for a year."

Captain McCall had two capiases for Manketrick, for an armed hold-up and larceny of an auto. He asked Manketrick where he was calling from. He replied he was in a lunchroom in Ansonia, Conn. Other detectives notified Ansonia police. Manketrick, it was said, would return here today.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	Feb. 21	Plymouth, Feb. 27	Feb. 20, 8:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:00 am
*Caledonia	Feb. 22	Belfast, March 1	Feb. 21, 8:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 am
Hamburg	Feb. 23	Ch'bourg, March 1	Feb. 22, 10:00 am	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Feb. 29	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm

*Northern Ireland and Scotland only. §Australia must be specially addressed.

Mercury Rising In Boston Area As Snow Is Forecast

While various outlying Massachusetts towns experienced temperatures of more than 30 degrees below zero this morning, Boston was enjoying a relatively mild spell. Temperatures at noon hovered about 24 and the weather bureau predicted snow and probably warmer for tomorrow

Meanwhile, Coast Guard boats which could be spared from their regular patrols resumed ice breaking today. Climaxing the busiest month in their history, the local fleet was still busy keeping Boston Harbor and surrounding waters free for traffic.

Only one boat was known to be held fast by the ice this morning, however. She was the tank barge M. J. Derby, which tried to navigate the Fall River Channel and was stuck between Hull Gut and Sheep Island. Boats were getting through Cape Cod Canal this morning only with the aid the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin.

Six inches extra of tide this morning helped to lift the fishing schooner Yankee off the East Boston flats, where she has been grounded for 48 hours. The Yankee was towed to the Fish Pier, where she was found to be watertight after rolling on the flats for two days.

Three Contestants In 210-Mile Ski Race Nearing Caribou Goal

MARS HILL, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—Three hardy entrants trekked toward the end of a 210-mile ski race today—and a $100 prize awaiting the winner at Caribou.

Walter "Buck" Oslung of New Sweden, leading throughout the four-day endurance test, set out in zero weather on the last 30-mile leg of the race.

With him were Ware A. Ouellette of Milo and Walter Stadig of Soldier Pond, the survivors of 12 contestants who started from Bangor Monday. Cold and exhaustion forced the others out.

Arrival of the racers in Caribou was to touch off the town's three-day winter carnival.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this . This list is a portion of a total of 139 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12.30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, (Shortwave) 11.79meg.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Feb. 28, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Feb. 8, March 21 and May 2, 5:15 p. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—February, March and April, second and fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Friday Feb. 21, 5 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 4:15 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79meg.

North Station Trains Shifted During Repairs

Repairs to platform awnings, which will occupy quite an extensive period, have resulted in rearrangements of dispatching of commuter and other trains at the North Station, according to J. W. Smith, vice-president and general manager. There will be no interruption of service, Mr. Smith stated, and to enable the repairs to be made with as little annoyance to passengers as possible only one or two tracks will be closed at any one time.

The work was started yesterday and, commencing last evening some passengers found their train on some other track than the one from which it usually departs. Gatemen are posting the changes.

"We will appreciate the co-operation of our patrons during the repair period," read the Boston & Maine's statement. "We ask that they be sure, before entering gates to look at the track bulletins so that they may board the correct trains."

German Art Exhibit On New England Tour

On tour throughout New England this winter are three traveling exhibitions of ancient and modern German art, assembled by the staff of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University. Sent on the road for the first time last fall, their itinerary today includes 25 educational institutions, according to an announcement by Dr. Charles L. Kuhn, curator of the museum.

Colored reproductions of German paintings of the Middle Ages and of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and reproductions of medieval German prints feature the exhibits, supplied free of charge to museums, libaries, colleges and secondary schools in New England. All expenses of the traveling collections this winter have been borne by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation of New York.

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Boston Edison Marks Jubilee; 50 Years of Progress Traced

When the tears of Ada Gray, distinguished emotional actress, glistened under the bright lights of the Bijou Theater in its gala reopening performance of "East Lynne," on Feb. 20, 1886 they were the first of many to be illuminated by the Boston Edison Company, which today celebrates its golden jubilee. Several years before, the famous theater had startled the nation by installing electrical equipment and in 1886 when the Edison company was formed its first customer was the Bijou.

It is hard today to realize a city without electric illumination, without subways and elevated trains, without high-speed elevators, and to imagine homes without electric washing machines, toasters, vacuum cleaners and other devices now completely taken for granted. But back in 1886, Thomas Alva Edison had only just perfected his incandescent lamp, and its users were few. Generating apparatus was crude and expensive. The service was subject to frequent interruption.

A Small Start

Into this rather chaotic condition the Edison company ventured. Reluctance to accept the services of electricity waned considerably in the succeeding months and, in 1887, the company was serving 260 customers. Its service was slightly less than one-tenth of a square mile. The rate per kilowatt hour was 25 cents. The company owned 30 poles and had 51 employees. Today there are 1,331,000 poles owned, partially owned by or attached to the Edison firm and E. E. I. employees number 3000.

In the early days of electric lighting several arc light companies supplied street illumination in Boston. These lamps were burned together in series, and high-tension current was required. As the Edison system was low tension, it was impractical to operate arc lamps from its incandescent circuits.

Absorbs Rival Firm

When, in 1902, the Edison Company absorbed the Boston Electric Light Company, into which the various arc lighting companies had merged, the former continued to light the streets with arc lights, generating high tension from the old Brush generators in South Boston, now a part of the Edison L Street plant.

To a lesser degree than for lighting, power utilization shared the demand on the early day dynamos of the utility company. There was a definite reluctance on the part of manufacturers to equip their machines with motors, although history reveals that the application of electricity stimulated every branch of industry where its utility was applied.

In the spring of 1891, property on Atlantic Avenue, upon which a new Edison generating station was to be situated, was purchased. The location happened to be the site of the historical Tea Party Wharf (Griffin's Wharf), and in the excavation for the station many timbers were found which formed a part of the wharf in existence when the tea was thrown overboard from English ships on Dec. 16, 1773, by the citizens of Boston.

New Vista in Progress

A new vista in progress started with the purchase in 1903 of a piece of property containing about seven acres on East First Street, South Boston, adjoining the company's L Street Station. Plans were drawn for a turbine station having an installation of 75,000 horsepower and storage yards for at least 100,000 tons of coal. The new station building marked a distinct advance in central station construction. Vertical steam turbines of 6500 horsepower were installed instead of the usual type of steam engines.

As early as 1904 electric flat irons, in a crude stage of development, and many other domestic and commercial appliances began to put in an appearance. By 1905 the company had more than 17,000 customers, the large majority being domestic users.

The company's annual report of 1906, focused attention on the work and energies of the company's "new business" department, as the business increase during the previous year was the greatest in the company's history. It was the beginning of the electric appliance era which, in the intervening period, has increased and is increasing constantly with new uses and applications of electricity, providing new conveniences and new services to the homes and industries of Metropolitan Boston.

Vermont Proposes To Make Tourists Its Welcome Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 20—Every tourist to Vermont this summer will be treated like a king, if plans announced recently by Mrs. Ray Collins, secretary-treasurer of the Vermont Tourist Eervice Association, materialize.

Recognizing the need for developing the state's tourist business, the association intends to make information available to members through meetings and circular letters on the subject "Pleasing Our Guest."

Individual letters will cover such topics as methods of greeting guests, exterior appearances of tourist homes, meals and entertainment. Letters will be prepared with the co-operation of the extension service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, instrumental in organizing the association several years ago.

Further business aids planned by the association include advertisements of Vermont tourist homes in vacation numbers of eastern newspapers, and issuance of a directory of homes operated by members for distribution to chambers of commerce.

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Music Festival By World Groups To Omit Prizes

Co-operation instead of competition will mark the thirteenth annual International Music Festival to be held in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3 p. m.

For the first time since this festival started, in 1924, prizes will be eliminated. In previous years several hundred dollars have been awarded in first, second and third prizes to competing groups. This year the money will simply be distributed to group leaders to defray the cost of music, instruction, costumes and so forth which the festival entails.

Singing their national songs for the pure joy of the singing is an idea which has been hailed enthusiastically by the members of the ten participating choruses. It is an idea which originated with the leader of the festival singing, Russell Ames Cook, symphonic leader and lecturer on music at the Harvard graduate school.

Costumed in the national dress of Germany, Armenia, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Ukraina and the Scandinavian countries, and in the characteristic American Negro style, too, 400 choriters will unite in this annual event reported to be the only one of its kind in the United States. Nine Boston organizations, under the leadership of Community Service, Inc., have arranged the festival, and Miss Helen M. Dauncey is the organizer.

After their national folk songs, singing in groups, the singers will join an ensemble, in the choral masterpieces of Bach, Handel and Brahms. They will be accompanied by an orchestra of 90 pieces.

Big Business Plans Drive to Popularize The Air-Mail Service

Big business is taking up the cudgels for the air-mail. Organized co-ordination has been agreed upon to "popularize" air-mail service in New England.

Starting the first week in March, the radio will bring a monthly program to every listener, in which the speed, facilities and service of the air-mail will be dramatized. On public bulletin boards and in business and industrial plants, a poster-map of the United States, in color, will be displayed, focusing attention on cities now served by air-mail, with foreign countries shown on the border of the map.

Visitors to the main Boston post office will find a permanent "air-mail window," behind which will sit an expert on air-mail to disseminate information and answer questions. Such a service is already rendered at the South Postal Station. Accurate and up-to-date air-mail schedules out of the Boston airport are to be mailed monthly to interested parties throughout New England.

The plan was announced today, following conferences between members of the committee on postal facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a committee representing Acting Postmaster Tague.

Vegetable Growers Approve Conference

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Formation of a New England agricultural conference, to promote a united front of farmers in national as well as sectional affairs, was approved at a meeting of vegetable growers from the New England States here yesterday, at the Eastern States Farmers Exchange headquarters.

The action was an outgrowth of a discussion at the agricultural meeting of the New England Council last November, at which it was proposed that vegetable and fruit growers of the area unite. The fruit growers subsequently approved the plan.

Establishment of regional marketing centers was discussed, and New Haven was suggested as a center for the Southern New England region. The Connecticut group was authorized to proceed with the plan.

Lively Demand Reported For Opera Season Tickets

With certain sections of the Boston Opera House almost sold out for the coming week's season of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sponsors report that demand for seats has broken all previous records. Hundreds more seats have been sold so far than at an equivalent time in any previous year.

"Madame Butterfly," "Aïda," and "Rigoletto" are particularly popular this year, although officials of the Boston Opera Association declare that applications are distributed unusually evenly among the eight operas to be presented. Those desiring seats are urged to write to 234 Boylston Street instead of waiting for the advance sale on March 2. No tickets are being distributed to speculators.

IF FIRE STARTS . . .
are you properly protected?

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Nations Raise Their Voices in Song

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Some of World Groups Taking Part in Music Festival

Left—German Girls: Back Row, Left to Right, Elsa Heiderick, Anna Schenck, Frieda Sessler, Meta Rettig; Sitting, Anna Keller, Irma Hecker. Center—Polish Girls: Left to Right, Janina Betley, Genevieve Betley, Ida Jankowska; Sitting, Ann Son. Right—Russian Girls and Boy: Left to Right, Anna Kisluk, Nellie Shoohigh, Olga Zacharchuk, Anna Hotz, Walter Kisluk and Olga Kisik

Liberals at Harvard Join in Organization Of Student Union

With Bruce Bliven Jr. of New York, son of the editor of The New Republic, as its first president, the Harvard Student Union was formed last night to work for the maintenance of peace, for the preservation of civil liberties as provided in the first 10 amendments of the Federal Constitution and to further provisions for social security.

Present at the formation meeting were about 150 Harvard students, who represented the Harvard Peace Society, the National Student League, the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the Harvard Liberal Club. Purpose of the Student Union is similar to that of the American Student Union which was formed last Christmas in Columbus, Ohio.

Paul Sweezey, representing the Harvard Teachers' Union, praised the idea of the new organization and suggested close affiliation with the American Student Union. Mr. Sweezey declared that only through national unity could effective articulation be given to the ideas expressed in the platform of the union.

Although attended by strong partisan groups, the meeting was notable for the fact that individual feelings were submerged in deference to a common cause, expressed in the unanimous adoption of the constitution.

R. I. and Connecticut Now Separated For PWA Administration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Appointment of William J. Farley as state PWA director for Connecticut opened the way for the selection of a separate director for Rhode Island, which heretofore has been administered together with the neighboring state.

PWA headquarters confirmed today the fact that a separate state director was being considered. Although Mr. Farley, when given an "acting" appointment last September, took the office as director for both states, his nomination sent to the Senate this week applied only to Connecticut.

Rhode Island Democratic leaders were reported to be considering a recommendation for the post.

Meanwhile the post of State Engineer remains unfilled. Although Leslie Hoffman of Bridgeport, Conn., resigned early in January, his resignation has not been accepted formally. Mr. Farley and the engineering staffs in the two states have been conducting the necessary work.

Mr. Farley's nomination, sent to the Senate Monday, was expected to come up for confirmation today or tomorrow. Because he was appointed last year on the recommendation of Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut as part of the settlement of the two-year-old Connecticut patronage controversy, no opposition was expected.

Behind the Microphones

Reaction to Ed Wynn's first program as "Gulliver the Traveler" last Thursday at 9:30 p. m., WNAC, was best summarized in a preview comment by one of our Pacific coast colleagues. "Wynn," said he, "is suffering under a hallucination that he is Jonathan Swift's famous character 'Gulliver.'"

Unfortunately that comment is generally true. Nowhere in Mr. Wynn's premiere program was there a connection with Swift's book except once when Ed admitted that he had "traveled a lot." (Mr. Wynn is of course, on the air tonight at the same time over Station WNAC).

This would have been perfectly all right to a majority of his listeners except that Mr. Wynn permitted himself to be extensively publicized as imitating "Gulliver." This was accepted in good faith.

In not being "Gulliver" he has disappointed the hinterland. Broadway is used to the custom of giving shows titles which have nothing to do with the subject matter of the show. But out in the mountains, on the "lone prairie" and the seacoast, Mr. Wynn may find that his listeners are more literal. Wynn's script had all the marks of the job that Hollywood scenarists do to a play so that sometimes the author is unable to recognize it. Please, Mr. Wynn, don't do it. Stick to your horse—er, we mean Mr. Swift.

* * *

Ormandy Conducting

One of the few remaining opportunities which radio listeners may have to hear Eugene Ormandy conducting the Minneapolis Orchestra before he goes to Philadelphia to take over the baton there will be offered tonight over WEEI at 12 midnight. The program will be in progress when WEEI picks it up. Items that may be heard in Boston will be the two Debussy Nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Festivals," and the Sibelius tone poem, "Finlandia."

* * *

Town Meeting

We suppose some fault might be found with the choice of the subject to be discussed at America's "Town Meeting of the Air" tonight, WBZ, 9:30 p. m. The subject will be "Which Way Out—Inflation or Taxes?," and will be debated by Representative Wright Patman, of Texas, bonus proponent, and John T. Flynn, economist and author. The subject which was discarded was the TVA question of public utilities versus the Government. It seems to us that the latter was more nearly geared to the news coming on the heels of the Supreme Court decision. However, the "Town Meeting" does discuss live and vital topics. And the subject for tonight will start the verbal fireworks as much as the other topic would surely have done.

* * *

Washington Program

As may be expected, the name of Washington will overshadow the networks over the week end. Noticeable this year is the number of ingenious and clever methods which the networks have employed to honor our first President.

The Washington honorary programs begin Friday afternoon at 2 p. m. on the WEAF network when a dramatic scene between Washington and a young lad at Valley Forge will be done in the "Magic of Speech" program. Gabriel Heatter, Mutual network commentator, seated in Fraunces Tavern, New York, will retell the story of the last luncheon that Washington took with his officers in a room of this noted building before retiring from the army to become a citizen. This will be heard over WAAB, 8 p. m.

On Saturday the name of Washington will be used as a political springboard by a number of speakers. President Roosevelt, who is to receive an honorary degree from Temple University, may use the holiday occasion to address some comment on Washington. This will be WNAC, 10 a. m. NBC is scheduling a unique celebration which begins at 11:30 a. m. over WEEI and WBZ. It will visit all the noted scenes in Washington's career, with dramatizations and music sandwiched between these microphone journeys.

Prof. Samuel E. Morison, Harvard researcher on the life of Washington, will describe his youth in "Young Man Washington," WEAF network, 7:30 p. m. John Barrymore, actor, will do a scene from Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge" in the Chateau period, WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho will speak on "The Constitution and Entangling Alliances," WAAB, 10 p. m.

The Barn Dance period, WBZ, 9:30 p. m., will present some music of Washington's period on instruments of the period from the Curtis Music Library at the Chicago Historical Society Building.

A. D. H.

Poet Plans Public Lectures

Robert Frost, poet, has chosen "The Renewal of Words" as the subject for his series of six free public lectures to be delivered at Harvard in March and April. Mr. Frost is the Charles Eliot Norton professor of poetry at Harvard during the current half-year.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild drama: "The**	Pedro Via's Orchestra	Organ recital	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	**Diamond Studs"**	Charles Andrelot, tenor	Carl Moore's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	"The Birth of a Song":	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	dramatization; music	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	"McCoy-Mendel Agency"
6:00	News; "Supper Show": songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music.	Yankee News Service	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; Musical Turns: East-	"News of Youth"	Carl Moore, Rhymester
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs	ern Dog Club talk	"Musicalities": variety	Report; George Hall's Orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Truth Barlow: sketch	Musical Moments: recording	Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	**Talk, Rep. Allen Treadway**
7:15	'Nine to Five': comedy serial	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Anniversary program: solo-	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	instrumentalists; soloists
7:45	Miners Quartet: Mine Boss	ists; Hy Fine's Orchestra	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Yankee News Service
8:00	**Music Is My Hobby: recital.**	**Rudy Vallee's Orch.; Frank**	"Harv and Esther": comedy;	**Museum of Fine Arts talk**
8:15	**NBC String Symphony Or-**	**Fay; Tom Howard; Cyril**	soloists; trio; orchestra	Francis J. Cronin, organist
8:30	**chestra, concert conducted**	**Smith; "Lacrymosa," dra-**	**Bruna Castagna, contralto;**	**Little Symphony Orchestra,**
8:45	**by Frank Black**	**matic sketch**	**concert orchestra**	**Philip James, conductor**
9:00	Death Valley Days: western	**Lanny Ross Presents Show**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Hudson DeLange's Orchestra
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	**Boat; Frank McIntyre; Win-**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	Melody Treasure Hunt
9:30	**America's Town Meeting:**	**ifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;**	**Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the**	"Listen to This": variety
9:45	**"Which Way Out—Infla-**	**blackface skits; orchestra**	**Traveler": orchestra**	Yankee News Service
10:00	**tion or Taxes?"; discus-**	**Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dor-**	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Dr. Charles M. Courboin,**
10:15	**sions, audience questions**	**sey's Orchestra; Charles**	soloists and specialties	**organ recital**
10:30	NBC Cinema Theater:	**Ruggles; Bob Burns; sports**	**Dramatizations of the news**	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
10:45	sketches; soloist; pit orch.	**talks; child soloists**	Spotlight Revue: variety	**Talk, Gifford Pinchot**
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15	his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Canadians Orchestra
11:30	Charles Dornberger and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), The Magic of Speech.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WAAB, Boston College-Bates College debate.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vienna Symphony Orchestra; soloist; relayed from Vienna, Austria.
4:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.
4:45 WBZ, Talk, Mrs. James A. Neal, for Parent-Teachers' Association.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks": talks from Washington; band music.
6:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Gabriel Heatter, speaking from historic Fraunces Tavern, New York City.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "College Prom": James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": sketch, with screen stars; Dick Powell; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia concert.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Yale Alumni Day program; speakers; soloists; glee club
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne": soloists; orch.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Broadcasting and the American Public," William Green, labor leader.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.

Saturday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sons of Revolution Washington's Birthday celebration.
11:30 WEEI, WBZ (WEAF, WJZ—National), George Washington Birthday celebration: visits to notable spots in career of Washington; soloists; dramatization; concert orch.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Farmers' Union program: United States Marine Band.

After Luncheon

1:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Washington," Ferdinand Pecora; United States Marine Band.
1:25 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ, WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Company in Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Army-Navy basketball game.
6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air": Fannie Brice; James Melton; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Trio Italiano, guest soloists.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea and Jan Peerce, soloists.
9:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Al Jolson; John Barrymore in scene from "Valley Forge": Clem McCarthy; comedy team; Vi Bradley, pianist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, Senator William E. Borah, "The Constitution and Entangling Alliances."
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, "Postmaster General James A. Farley, "The Campaign and the Corn Crop."
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Celebrity Night: George Olsen's Orchestra; Joe Cook, comedian; Ethel Shutta, soloist.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Special Washington Anniversary program by "Made in America Club"; George M. Cohan, Francis T. Garvin, Matthew Woll, speakers.

Radiocast Monitor News

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Shortwave News

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Fund of $9,000,000 for Expansion Sought by Mount Holyoke College

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Mount Holyoke College, just entering on its second century, needs an expansion fund of $9,000,000, Miss Mary E. Woolley, the president, told the Springfield Mount Holyoke Club at its annual Mary Lyon dinner here last night. Of this total, $3,750,000 is particularly needed within the next year, the college president said.

Dr. Woolley pointed out that within the last 10 years several new buildings have been added, that faculty salaries have been increased, that the curriculum has been widened, and that in the difficult task of attempting to balance the budget during the depression years, proper charges for maintenance, depreciation and amortization were not made.

Dr. Woolley said that the expansion fund would be used for additional professors, scholarship funds, student loans, graduate fellowship funds, and for new buildings that would include a gymnasium, swimming pool, chemistry wing, English house, little theater and chapel.

Colby College Receives Million in Five Years

WATERVILLE, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—Colby College received endowments of more than $1,000,000 in the years of 1930-35, Franklin W. Johnson, president, announced today.

Seventeen gifts and bequests in that period totaled $1,146,688, he said. Income will be used for the educational work of the college. The largest single bequest, $713,873, came from the estate of the late Col. Charles P. Kling of Augusta.

Springfield Italians Hold Red Cross Benefit

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—A gift of 1000 lire, a score of wedding rings and a collection of gold objects were presented Guido Segre, Italian Consul, by local Italians as a benefit for the Italian Red Cross at the Municipal Auditorium here recently.

The affair, attended by 1000, was held only after the city's property committee met hurriedly to consider a protest by the Springfield chapter of the American League Against War and Fascism, and several local ministers, against leasing the building for a function to assist the Italian campaign in Ethiopia. The committee decided in favor of the benefit after listening to a discussion of technicalities concerning International Red Cross regulations.

Rights-of-Way Come High in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20 (AP)—Warren M. Creamer, project engineer of the State Highway Department, reported last night that to date $6,000,000 has been spent on the Merritt highway project in Fairfield County.

In a paper he read before a session of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers at their annual convention, Mr. Creamer estimated that $4,500,000 of the total has been used to purchase rights-of-way. He said another $2,500,000 will be spent to buy rights-of-way. Eleven miles of roadway have been graded so far on the 40-mile stretch of proposed highway route.

Peary's Daughter Speaks

Mrs. Marie Peary Stafford, daughter of the late Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, addressed the Dartmouth Women's Club yesterday, relating her experiences in the north, where she recently went to dedicate a tablet to her father.

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CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 420
NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., [illegible]
AYER 46-B Main St., Ayer 63
NEWTON CENTRE [illegible]

Dedham to Present Movie in Colors Of Historical Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Feb. 20—The proposal for a motion picture in color of a pageant depicting the history of this town, has been accepted by the Dedham Tercentenary Committee as a feature of the tercentenary celebration of the town next Sept. 18 to 20.

The motion picture pageant idea was originated by the Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge of Dedham, who was immediately elected executive director of the enterprise with full powers to begin work at once.

The picture, besides presenting a familiar form of entertainment in a fresh medium, will also record the history of Dedham for posterity. Scenes will be prepared over an interval of six months, whenever right seasons and settings are presented.

A large number of town citizens will help in preparations and acting. Staging and dramatization, it is expected, will be far below the usual costs of such productions.

School Children In Plymouth Help Scatter Bird Feed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 20—Latest instance of thoughtfulness for hungrey birds came from this South Shore town today as approximately 2500 school children left for home with bags of grain in their hands.

Each bag, containing about a cupful of grain, was inscribed with the words:

"Take me home to feed the birds; scatter me around. Get bread crumbs, suet and table scraps from your mother from now on and feed the birds."

The grain was distributed to schools in the city last night by Paul Bittenger, editor of the weekly newspaper, the Old Colony Memorial, through arrangements with Andon B. Andy, superintendent of schools.

Sixteen Below Sets New Low Mark at Concord N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20 (AP)—An official temperature of 16 below zero at 7 a. m. today was reported here by the weather bureau. It was the lowest official temperature for this date in 66 years, Paul Ericson, weather observer, said. The previous low was -2 in 1929. Unofficial readings were as low at -26.

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—Maine experienced bitter cold weather today with some sections reporting lowest early morning temperatures of the season. Bolster's Mills reported an unofficial temperature of 32 below zero, the winter's lowest there. It was four above zero in Portland, 20 to 26 below in South Paris, and 20 below in Caribou.

Flying Yankee Going Into Shops For Overhauling

The streamlined "Flying Yankee" of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad, with more than 250,000 miles of regular and special service behind it, will be removed from service on March 14 for a general overhauling at the Billerica shops, it was announced today by J. W. Smith, vice-president and general manager.

It will be back on its run—740 miles every week day—in about 10 days, in time to celebrate its first birthday, after yearly inspections required by the Interstate Commerce Commission and a thorough checking of its engines and motors have been completed, Smith's announcement read. Its interior will also be given a "spring cleaning" before the fast flyer returns to its regular run.

Nearly Year Ago

The first streamlined train on any eastern railroad, the Flying Yankee, was placed in regular service by the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad on April 1, 1935. Since that date the streamlined flier has been assigned to a schedule which necessitates 740 miles of travel, six days a week.

Records show that the train has made over 95 per cent of its assigned runs. Minor difficulties such as would be experienced with any sort of mechanical device necessitated substitution of steam service on a few runs, and over the Christmas holidays last year, heavy traffic necessitated assignment of steam service with extra cars on the Flying Yankee's run.

Up to Feb. 8 the train had carried a total of 53,947 passengers on the Boston and Maine Railroad and a total of 27,237 passengers on the Maine Central Railroad. The gross revenue from the train on the Boston and Maine has been $152,804.07 and on the Maine Central $78,933.57.

Challenged Storm

In the recent heavy snowstorm the streamlined train nosed its way out of Portland at its regular leaving time of 8:30 a. m., made its run to Boston, with stops at Biddeford and Dover; left Boston at noon for the run to Portland, Lewiston, Winthrop, Waterville and Bangor and arrived only five minutes late. Leaving again on its late afternoon and early evening run to Portland and Boston the "Flying Yankee" arrived in Portland only a minute behind schedule and when the train had come through the blizzard to Boston it was on time. On the final run of the day, the train left Boston at 11:30 p. m. and made its time to Portland, via Ipswich, Newburyport and Portsmouth.

During the time that the streamlined train is out of service for its overhauling, steam - propelled trains will be operated with de luxe and Pullman equipment. Dining-car service will be operated on the noon trip from Boston to Bangor and on the early evening run from Bangor to Boston. There will be no breakfast service on the 8:30 a. m. run from Portland to Boston, and no buffet service on the 11:30 p. m. run from Boston to Portland.

New Hampshire Snow Requires Use of Saws

HILLSBORO, N. H., Feb. 20 (AP)—Highway workmen on the Washington and Bible Hill Roads have turned to crosscut saws to remove the 15-foot blocks of frozen snow in the main roads. Axes, they said, made no impression on the frozen masses.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Market Higher, Led by Rally in Rails, Motors and Utilities

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Realizing Fails To Halt Advance In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—A brisk rally in motors, rails and utilities changed the complexion of the stock market from irregularity to firmness during the late trading today.

Gains ranged from major fractions up to 2 points and embraced a wide list of trading favorites, including U. S. Steel, Nash Motors, Chrysler, General Motors, Studebaker, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Schenley, Johns-Manville, National Distillers, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Telephone, North America, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, New York Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific.

The rally was accompanied by a considerably increased volume of trading which taxes the ticker tape to keep up with transactions on the floor.

The late tone was firm. Sales aggregated 3,300,000 shares.

News Still Constructive

Dividend news, earnings reports and other such business factors continued favorable over night, lending support to the theory that selective buying on the basis of performance will gain increasing attention.

The reviving building industry, in addition to creating a greater demand for steel, has given rise to estimates that lumber production for 1936 should increase about 25 per cent over 1935 to a level comparable with 1930.

While weather conditions have curtailed production and sales in numerous lines, the coal industry continues at the best rate in around five years, almost entirely because of the call for domestic heating fuel.

The pound sterling opened ⅛ of a cent higher at $4.98⅞, but the French franc was unchanged at 6.68 cents.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Medium priced rail issues brightened the bond market today with advances of a point or more. Treasury 3⅜s of 1940 ran up sharply to a new high for the year. Corporate obligations were steady.

Another Treasury bond which hit a new peak was the 3⅜s of 1943. As the session progressed the 2⅞s, which had bumped 6-32s lower at the opening recovered nearly all of the ground lost. The remainder of the federal list was steady.

Investment circles said they were impressed with the action of governments in view of the Treasury announcement expected on terms of new financing.

Rails in the medium price bracket which ran forward a point or so included North Western General 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s were marked up nearly 2 points.

Studebaker 6s jumped more than a point. Some corporate low yield liens fractionally higher were American Telephone 5s, Goodyear 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Foreigns were mixed.

First Boston Corporation Elects; Has Good Year

Harry M. Addinsell, James Coggeshall Jr., Eugene I. Cowell, Nevil Ford, Joseph W. Hambuechen, Duncan R. Linsley, John R. Macomber, Allan M. Pope, William H. Potter Jr., Arthur C. Turner and George D. Woods have been elected directors of the First Boston Corporation at the annual stockholders' meeting.

Alfred A. Gerado was elected treasurer and Arthur B. Kenney was elected clerk.

President Allan M. Pope reported that the year 1935 had in general been satisfactory in all departments. After all expenses, including additional compensation, and after all reserves had been deducted, the net earnings for the year amounted to approximately $6.60 per share.

Wheat Up on Greater-Than-Expected Advance Abroad

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Higher prices on wheat formed the rule today, with Liverpool quotations showing for the second successive day greater advances than had been expected.

Winnipeg reported fair export buying of wheat. Demand from overseas was apparently affected by unfavorable European crop news.

Wheat closed firm at the same as yesterday's finish to ¾ higher, May 98⅞-99, corn ⅛-⅜ off, May 61⅛-¼, oats ⅛-¼ up, and provisions 5 to 42 cents down.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.98¾	.99	.98½	.98⅞	+ ⅝
July	.88¾	.88⅞	.88⅜	.88½	....
September	.88⅛	.88⅛	.87⅝	.88	....
Corn					
May	.61½	.61⅝	.61⅛	.61⅛	— ¼
July	.61⅝	.61⅞	.61¼	.61¼	— ¼
September	.61½	.61¾	.61¼	.61¼	— ¼
Oats					
May	.29⅛	.29	.29½	.29⅛	+ ⅛
July	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28½	.28⅝	+ ¼
September	.28½	.28½	.28⅜	.28½	+ ¼
Rye					
May	.57⅝	.57¾	.57⅛	.57⅛	— ¼
July	.56⅛	.56⅛	.56⅛	.56⅛	— ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.83⅝	.83½	.83⅝	+ ¼
July	.84⅝	.84⅜	.84⅜	+ ⅛
October	.83⅝	.83⅜	.83⅝	

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 18: Receipts, $14,157,702. Expenditures, $13,280,377. Net balance, $1,841,204,237. Customs receipts for the month, $19,796,408. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,272,557,481. Expenditures, $4,596,423,092, including $2,106,975,963 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,323,865,610. Gross debt, $30,501,917,398, a decrease of $1,021,482 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,158,621,567.

N. E. Telephone Directors

At the annual meeting of New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Robert W. Maynard, president of R. H. Stearns & Co., of Boston, and John A. Sweetser, president of Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co., of New York were elected directors to fill vacancies.

Rutland Railroad 1935 Loss

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Rutland Railroad Company reports for 1935 a net loss of $482,982, after charges, compared with a loss of $575,102 in 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Feb.20	Last Feb.19
74¾	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	72½	71½	72	71⅜
13¾	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
35¾	33⅞	2	Adams Millis	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
25	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅛
21½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	3⅛	3	3⅛	3¼
8½	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
194	168½	3¶	Air Reduction	185	183	185	186½
3⅝	2	..	Airway Elec App	3¼	3	3	3⅜
17⅜	15⅝	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
30¾	12⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	29	27¼	28½	27⅛
29½	12½	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	29	27	29	28¼
29½	12¼	..	Alleg pf ww XL (h)	29	27	28½	29
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	37½	37	37½	37½
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	26½	25½	26½	25½
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	166	165⅛	166	165
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7½	7½	7½
47¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	45¼	43⅝	45¼	43¾
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	23¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
72⅞	69	5	Allied Stores pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½
5⅝	3⅜	..	Amal Leather	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
87	75	2	Amerada	84¼	84¼	84¼	84½
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	62	61	62	61
47⅜	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	43⅝	42½	42¾	43¾
69¼	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	70	70	70	..
22⅝	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	24	21½	24	21¼
94	89½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	93	92⅞	93	93
50¼	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	50⅜	49¾	50⅜	50
132½	125⅜	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128½	128½	128½	128½
134½	118½	4¶	Am Can	119¾	118¾	118¾	119½
40	32⅞	..	Am Car & Fdry	40½	39	40½	38⅞
73¼	62	..	Am Car & F pf	71½	70	71½	72
44½	31	..	Am Chain	42½	42	42½	42¼
123½	114¾	3½¶	Am Shain pf	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	..
94	88	3¶	Am Chicle	95	95	95	..
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
30⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¼	27⅝	28⅞	27¼
2¾	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9⅜	7	..	Am & For Pow	8	7¼	7⅞	7¼
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	39	36	39	35
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	33⅞	31	33⅞	30
17⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15¼	14	15¼	14
16⅛	13	1	Am Hawaiian	17⅞	16½	17½	166
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7	6¾	7	6⅞
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¼
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	38	38	38	38
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	4	4	4	3⅞
12⅞	10⅜	..	Am International	12¼	12	12¼	12⅛
35	25½	..	Am Locomotive	34½	33¼	34	34
92¾	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	92½	92	92½	92
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14	13⅝	13¾	13¾
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34½	34⅞	34¼	34
29⅞	25½	.30	Am Mach&Fy	26⅛	25	26	26⅛
11¾	7¾	..	Am Power&Lt	8⅛	7½	8	7¾
47	37¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	39⅝	36⅝	38⅞	37½
56¼	44⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	47⅛	43	46	44⅛
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	24⅛	23½	24⅛	24
34	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	33⅝	33¼	33½	33½
104½	89⅜	5	Am Safety Razor	105	105	105	104
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Seating	24⅜	23½	23½	24
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	29	27½	29	27½
69⅞	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt&Ref	68½	67⅜	68¼	67½
105¾	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105½	105¼	105⅜	..
73½	65	3¶	Am Snuff	66½	66½	66½	67½
102½	96½	5	Am Tobacco	97¼	96½	96½	97½
104	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	99½	98½	98½	99
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	32⅜	31½	32¼	32
140½	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	140	140	140	..
36	33⅞	2	Am Stores	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	..
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	54¼	54	54	53⅝
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	175¼	174½	174⅝	173⅝
8½	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6⅝	6½	6½	..
35	30	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	29⅛	29	29¼	30
26⅜	23⅝	1¶	Am Sum Tob	24¼	24	24	24¼
34¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅜	21½	21⅞	21½
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10⅛	9⅞	10	10⅛
70¾	62⅛	1	Am Woolen pf	64⅞	64⅛	64½	65⅛
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
10	7⅜	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
6⅜	4⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
53	44	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	51	51	51	..
36¼	28	..	Anaconda Cop	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	35
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	22¾	22½	22½	22⅞
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109¾	109½	109¾	109½
15	11⅜	..	Andes Copper	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
5⅜	3⅛	..	A P W Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	41¾	1¶	Archer Daniels	42⅛	41½	42	42⅜
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	82½	82½	82½	82¾
12¾	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	12½	11½	12⅛	11⅞
17½	8⅛	..	Artloom Corp	20¾	16⅞	20⅜	16⅞
52½	47⅝	1½	Armstrong Cook	49½	48	49	49⅜
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
76¾	59	2b	Atchison T&SF	77¾	74¾	77½	74¾
101⅜	90¾	5	Atchison pf	102	102	102	101⅜
34½	29	..	Atl Coast Line	34¼	32⅝	34	32¾
16⅛	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	15	15	15	15¼
18½	14½	..	Atl Gulf WI pf	17	17	17	..
34	27⅛	1*	Atl Refining	32⅞	32	32¾	32¾
73	48	2*	Atlas Powder	71½	71½	71½	72
121	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	121¼	121	121¼	120½
30⅛	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	27	26⅞	27	26½
50½	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	49	48	48¾	47½
10⅛	8⅜	..	Austin Nichols	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	43½	43	43	44⅛
6¾	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6⅛	[illegible]	6⅛
			—B—				
6¾	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
44¾	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	48¾	47½	48	48
22⅞	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	23½	21⅝	23¼	22
34¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	33¾	32½	33¾	33⅛
110⅝	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
45⅞	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	46¾	45¾	46¾	45½
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	117	116	117	..
17½	13¼	..	Barker Bros	15½	15½	15½	15¼
88½	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	88	87	87	87
18⅜	14⅛	.60¶	Barnsdall A	18	17⅜	17⅞	17¼
114¼	111½	7	Bayuks Cig pf	114	114	114	113¾
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	19
90½	85	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	87	87	87	87½
15⅞	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	15¼	15	15¼	15
26⅝	21⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	26	25¼	25¾	25¾
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	20½	20⅜	20½	20½
56¾	48	2	Best & Co	51	50¼	51	49⅞
59⅞	49⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	59⅜	57	59⅜	58
132½	120¼	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	127½	127	127½	127¼
37	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	38⅛	37	38⅛	37
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	20	19½	19⅞	19⅞
21⅜	19½	.40	Bloomingdale	20	20	20	19¾
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	25
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	56½	56	56	57½
96	93⅞	4¶	Bon Ami A	95¾	95	95¾	95
45	39⅜	2¶	Bon Ami B	41	40½	41	40¾
30¼	25⅝	1.60	Borden	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	28½
76½	64	2	Borg Warner	80½	76½	80	76½
11½	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	11	10½	10½	10
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	3	3	3	3
60	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	59⅜	58½	59	58¾
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18	17¾	18	18⅜
54	48	3	Briggs & Strat	56	54	56	54
46	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	45⅞	45½	45½	45
46	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	45¼	44⅝	45	44¾
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99¼	99	99	99
7⅜	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	6¾	7	6¾
39	33½	.75g	Brooklyn Q pf	38¼	37¾	37¾	38
56½	52	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	53	53	53	52
65⅞	61½	3	Brown Shoe	63	63	63	63¼
10⅝	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9½
14¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
20⅛	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	3	2½	3	2⅝
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	12	10¾	11⅞	10¾
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	13	12½	13	12¾
31⅛	22¾	..	Bullard	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
19	11½	..	Bulova Watch	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17½
3¾	1⅜	..	Buruns Bros A (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
3⅜	⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	2⅝
14¾	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	13¼	13	13	13
33¼	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	31⅞	31⅜	31½	31½
5⅝	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	5	4¾	5	4¾
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	14¼	14⅛	14¼	..
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20½	20½	20½	20½
4⅛	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
3⅜	1	..	Butterick (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¾
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	24¼	23½	24	23⅜
74	64	..	Byers pf	69½	69⅛	69½	70
			—C—				
37⅜	33⅝	1½	Calif Packing	35½	34¾	35½	35
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
8⅞	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
34⅜	30	1	Campbell Wy&C	35¼	34	35	33¾
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14⅛	13¼	13⅞	13½
57½	54	3	Canada South'n	57	57	57	..
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	15⅞	15	15¾	15⅛
43½	39¼	2	Cannon Mills	40	40	40	39⅝
18⅜	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	18	18	18	18
100¾	91	5	Caro C&O st	100	100	100	100¼
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅛
116½	92½	..	Case Thresh	114¾	112	114¾	113½
71⅜	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70¾	70	70⅛	70¼
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	29	28½	28½	28½
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co N	31⅜	30½	31⅛	30
29¼	25⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	28	27½	28	28
53	47	..	Central RR of NJ	55½	53	55½	52¾
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	52¼	51½	52	52¼
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	16⅜	15⅞	16	15¾
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	85½	84¾	85½	84⅞
74½	57	2.80	Ches & Ohio	60¼	59⅝	60⅛	60⅛
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5	4½	5	4¾
2⅝	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
8⅛	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7¼	7	7¼	6⅞
31⅜	28¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	29	29	29	28½
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5½	4¾	5¼	4⅞
4¾	3⅛	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4½	4⅛	4½	4
11¾	7¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¾	10⅛	10¾	9¼
20½	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19	18½	18¾	18⅛
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55½	55½	55½	55⅞
3	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¾
26½	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	26¼	26	26	26¼
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	26	25½	25¾	25½
11⅜	7	..	Childs Company	10½	9⅞	10	10¼
33	25	.25b	Chile Copper	33	32¾	33	33
97⅞	85½	4	Chrysler	98½	96	98½	96⅛
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18½	18⅛	18½	18¾
86½	72⅞	6½*	City Ice & F pf	85	85	85	86½
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
31	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	32¼	29¾	31½	29½
45⅞	41⅛	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	43¼	42¼	43	43⅞
188	188	10	Cleve CC&StL	188	188	188	..
50	50	2	Cleve & Pitts spl	50	50	50	..
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	63¾	63	63½	63
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	94½	94	94	94½
57½	55⅝	3	Coca Cola A	57½	57½	57½	..
51⅝	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	49⅜	48⅝	48¾	48¾
17½	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	18	16	18	17½
9⅜	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
34	21½	..	Colo & Southern	36¼	32	36	33¼
34¾	19⅛	..	Colo & So 1pf	34	31	34	34¾
33½	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	33	33	33	..
20⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16⅝	15	15½	15⅝
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	96½	96½	96½	96¼
45½	39	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	39	36	38¾	39
109	94	4¶	Columbian C vtc n	104	102¾	104	104½
52¾	44	2½	Comm Credit	49¾	49⅛	49⅛	49½
64⅜	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	63	62⅛	62⅛	62¼
101¾	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	101½	101½	101½	101⅛
24⅜	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	24⅜	23½	24⅛	23½
5½	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
82	63	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	65	62	65	63
19½	16	2e	Congress Cigar	19	19	19	..
10⅝	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	11½	10½	11⅜	10½
44½	40⅞	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40½	40⅛	40½	41
20	16¼	..	Conn Ry Lt	16½	15¾	16	16¾
33½	25¾	..	Conn Ry&Lt pf	25	25	25	25⅞
7⅛	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
20⅛	18	.50m	Consol Film I pf	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	18¾
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
38⅝	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	34½	32⅞	34½	33⅛
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	107	107	107	107
6⅛	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9½	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
1⅜	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1	1	1¼
23½	19⅜	..	Container n	22½	22¼	22⅜	22½
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	76	76	76	76
16⅞	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	17	15½	17	14⅞
2½	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2½	2¼	2½	2⅛
77¾	67¼	4	Cont Baking pf	75	73¼	75	..
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	79	77¼	79	78¼
22⅝	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	23⅜	21¼	22¾	21½
46	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	45¼	45	45	45½
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	37	36	37	36⅜
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	64¼	64	64	64⅛
75⅞	68½	3	Corn Products	78½	74⅞	77⅜	74⅜
6⅞	5⅞	..	Coty	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
37⅞	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37	37	37	37
18¾	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17¼
54¼	43⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	51	50¼	51	50
47¼	45½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	47	47	47	..
10⅛	7⅜	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	39⅜	39	39⅜	39⅛
2⅞	1½	..	Cuba Co	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
18½	11	..	Cuba Ry pf	15	15	15	15⅛
11¾	6⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
97½	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	92	91½	92	93
44½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	40	39½	39½	40
23⅛	20	..	Curtis Publishg	21⅜	20	21⅜	20
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	103⅛	102¾	102¾	103
6⅝	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
17⅞	10½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	17	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
54¾	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	55¾	53⅛	55¾	53
			—D—				
9¼	8½	.30¶	Davega St	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
75⅛	52	..	Deere & Co	72	70	72	72¾
31	27	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	30	30	30	30
25¼	22	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	22⅝	22	22	22⅝
50½	36⅜	..	Del & Hudson	52	49	52	49
20⅜	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	23⅛	20	23⅛	19¾
9⅜	4⅞	..	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	147	147	147	150
10	7	..	Detroit & Mack	8	8	8	7¾
21⅜	17	..	Det & Mack pf	20	19½	20	20
54¼	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	55	54¼	54¾	53
119½	115¾	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	116¾	116½	116½	116½
34⅝	29	..	Distillers Cp Ceag	30⅞	28½	29⅞	29
40½	37¼	1½¶	Diamond Match	38	38	38	38
41¾	38	1½¶	Diamond M pf	39½	39	39	39⅛
52⅜	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	49	48¼	49	47¾
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
75⅞	50⅜	.75e	Douglas A	71⅞	69¾	70¾	72
31¾	29	1½e	Dresser A	31	30½	31	..
1¾	1	..	Duluth So Shore	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	1⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
7¾	6	..	Dunhill Inter	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
18¼	14½	1	Duplan Silk	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
115½	114¾	8	Duplan Silk pf	115½	115½	115½	..
150¼	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	150	149	149	149½
			—E—				
9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9	9	9	9⅛
163½	156½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	160¾	158½	160¾	160¾
31⅞	28½	1¶	Eaton Mfg	31¼	30½	31	30⅝
9¼	7⅞	..	Eitington Schild	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
44⅝	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	43⅝	42	43⅝	43⅜
114	110¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	113	112½	113	112½
17⅜	13⅝	..	Elec Boat	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15
7½	6½	.24e	Elec & Mus Ind	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
12¼	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9⅛	8	8⅞	8¼
49⅜	29½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	39	36	39	38⅝
52¼	32¾	..	Elec Pow & L pf	44½	41	43½	43½
55¼	52	2	Elec Sto Battery	53	52¾	52¾	52¾
1⅜	½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
3⅞	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3¼	3	3	3¼
134	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	129	128	129	128
12½	7½	..	Engineers Pub S	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
58	45½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	51½	51	51½	51½
64	55	..	Engineers PS 6pf	56	56	56	..
62½	48	..	Engineers PS ww	54½	54½	54½	54¼
7¼	6	..	Equitable Off Blg	7¼	6¾	7¼	7
16½	11⅞	..	Erie RR	17⅜	15¾	17	15⅞
27⅜	16⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	27	25¼	27	25¼
19	11¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	19	17½	18¾	18
15	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	14¼	14	14¼	14⅛
40⅞	33	1	Evans Products	33¾	33	33⅜	33¼
			—F—				
3⅞	2¾	..	Fairbanks Co	3⅛	3	3	3¼
13⅜	11½	..	Fairbanks pf	12½	12	12	12½
49¼	34⅝	..	Fairbanks Morse	48	47¾	48	48
150	122½	6	Fairbanks M pf 6%	151	151	151	..
23⅞	19¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	21½	20⅞	21½	21¼
97	84	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	94½	94	94½	94⅛
93	79⅞	..	Fed M&S pf	92	92	92	93
10⅞	7⅜	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛	10⅛
5⅝	4⅛	..	Fed Screw W	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	4¾
4½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	3	2¾	3	2¾
49½	42	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	48½	47¾	48	47⅝
33⅛	24⅞	1.20	Firestone T&R	30½	29½	30½	29⅞
104⅜	101⅝	6	Firestn T&R pf A	101	101	101	102⅝
48¼	44	2½	First Natl Stores	45½	44⅝	44⅝	45½
29½	28⅛	1¶	Florsheim Shoe A	29	29	29	..
6½	4⅛	..	Follansbee B (h)	6	5¾	6	6
40⅞	37¼	1	Food Mach new	38¾	38⅛	38¾	38⅞
38¾	28¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	36½	36	36	36
127	111	..	Foster-Wheel pf	125⅜	125⅛	125⅜	126
38	33½	.75b	Fourth Nat Inv	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
35⅝	28½	1	Freeport Texas	33⅜	32½	33	33⅜
52½	35	..	Fuller 2pf	48¾	47	48¼	48½
73¾	47⅜	..	Fuller pr pf	75	71½	75	73
			—G—				
6½	3¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	5⅞	5½	5⅜	5½
18¼	12	..	Gamewell	16	16	16	16⅛
101½	97	6	Gen Am In pf ww	101	101	101	101
12½	10⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	12¼	11¾	12¼	11⅝
63	47⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	56½
34¾	22	.25e	Gen Asphalt	34	33½	33½	33¾
14⅜	12	.60	Gen Baking	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½
11¾	9¼	..	Gen Bronze	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	10⅝
15⅝	5¾	..	Gen Cable	13	12½	12¾	13
33¾	17	..	Gen Cable A	28½	26½	28½	27½
95	70½	..	Gen Cable pf	88	85	86	89¾
58½	55½	4¶	Gen Cigar	56¼	55½	55½	56
41⅞	36⅛	.80	Gen Electric	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	41
36	33⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	33½
4⅜	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	2½	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
70½	64	3	Gen Mills	64¾	63½	63½	64½
61⅜	53⅞	2¶	Gen Motors	61½	59¾	61⅛	60⅛
119¾	118	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	119¼	119	119	119
8⅛	5⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	6¾	6⅜	6¾	7
41	38	1.60	Gen Print Ink	41	40	41	39
107½	105	6	Gen Print Ink pf	107½	107½	107½	107
6⅜	3⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	5	4½	5	4⅞
50	39½	1	Gen Ry Signal	48½	48	48	48
3½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	3⅜	3	3¼	3¼
42½	36	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	40½	39⅜	40½	38¾
42⅜	33½	.50e	Gen Refractories	41½	40½	41½	41¼
60½	42	..	Gtn Steel Case pf	56	55	56	55½
18⅝	16¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
90	86½	5	Gillette S R pf	88¼	87¾	87¾	88⅛
8⅜	6¾	..	Gimbel Bros	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
55¼	48	2	Glidden	50½	49¾	50⅜	50
114½	107	7	Glidden ppf	110½	110½	110½	..
7¼	3⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
10¼	8¾	.20¶	Gobbel Brew	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
21⅜	19¼	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	18⅞
20⅞	13⅝	..	Goodrich	19¼	18¾	19	19
97¾	78	..	Goodrich pf	94⅜	93¼	93¼	94⅝
31¼	21¾	..	Goodyear	28½	27⅜	28¼	27½
99¾	87	4	Goodyetar 1pf	97	97	97	97¾
11½	9	..	Gotham Silk Hos	10¾	10½	10½	10½
4½	2⅞	..	Graham Paige	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
11	9¼	..	Granby	11	11	11	10⅞
6⅜	3¾	..	Grand Union ct	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
23⅝	19½	1.50	Grand Un pf	20⅜	19⅝	20¼	20
34⅞	31½	1	Granite City Stl	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
32	28½	1	Grant (WT)	30⅞	30½	30⅞	31
42¾	32¼	..	Great Nor pf	43¾	41¼	43¼	41⅞
20½	16	1	Great Nor Ore	20½	19⅝	20	20
27¾	24	1¶	Green H L	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	26¾
33⅝	31	2.40	Great West Sug	32½	32⅛	32¼	32⅛
137¾	137½	7	Great W Sug pf	137½	137½	137½	..
80¼	65½	..	Greyh'd Corp	75⅜	74½	74½	75½
3½	1¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
16½	9¼	..	Gulf Mobile & N	16⅜	15½	16⅜	16
45	28⅜	..	Gulf States Steel	41	40⅜	41	42¼
115	105	3½g	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	111½	111½	111½	112½
			—H—				
36⅛	35	1¾	Hack W pf A	35	35	35	35
8⅜	6	..	Hall Printing	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
21⅜	14	..	Hamilton Watch	19½	19½	19½	20
[illegible]	110	2½g	Hamilton W pf	115½	115½	115½	..
40¼	30⅛	1¶	Harbison Walker	40⅛	39¾	40	39⅞
14	12	..	Hat Corp of Am	13	12⅝	13	12¾
7⅝	4¾	..	Hayes Body	8	7⅜	8	7¼
126½	120	5¶	Hazel Atlas	126¼	124⅝	124⅝	126½
35¾	32¾	1	Hercules Motors	33	22	33	33¾
105½	84	3¶	Hercules Powder	104	104	104	101
131	128	7	Hercules Powd pf	130½	130	130½	130
119	115½	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	118	117¾	118	..
28	19¼	..	Holly Sugar	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
44⅞	30⅛	..	Holland Furnace	42⅛	41⅝	42	41½
108	108	7	Holly Sugar pf	108	108	108	..
44⅛	41	2.50	Houdaille Her A	44¼	44	44	44⅛
31	26¾	1.50	Houdaille Her B	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	30¼
74½	65¼	3.50¶	Household Fin pf	74	74	74	74½
12¼	6⅜	..	Houston Oil vtc	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅜
57⅞	48¾	3¶	Howe Sound	55¼	54½	55	55⅜
5⅞	4	..	Hudson & Man	5½	5½	5½	5¼
17¾	10¾	..	Hud & Man pf	15	14¾	14¾	..
17⅜	15	..	Hudson Motor	18⅜	16¼	18	16⅜
3⅛	1	..	Hupp Motors	3¼	3	3⅛	3
			—I—				
28⅞	19⅝	..	Ill Central	28⅝	27¼	28½	27⅝
45	33	..	Ill Central pf	44	44	44	42
70	58	4	Ill Central LL	70	69½	69½	70
8⅜	4⅛	..	Indian eRefining	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
31½	28½	1.68	Indus Rayon	30⅜	30	30	30
111½	98⅛	3	Inland Steel	114	112	113¾	111
10	6⅛	..	Inspiraton Cop	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
7⅞	7	.18	Insuranshare Md	7½	7½	7½	..
18⅞	16⅝	..	Interboro R T (h)	16⅞	16½	16½	16½
5¼	2½	..	Intercon Rub	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14¾	11	..	Interlake Iron	13⅞	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
5½	3¾	..	Int Agr Corp	5¼	5	5⅛	5
39¼	34	..	Int Agr ppf	38⅞	37½	37½	37½
184¾	174⅛	6¶	Int Business M	175	174½	174¾	176
44⅞	35½	..	Int Cement	45¾	43½	43¾	43⅞
68½	56B	1.20	Int Harvester	68	66¾	67⅞	67⅞
5½	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	4	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
7⅜	4½	..	Int Merc Marine	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
54¼	44⅛	1	Int Nickel	53⅛	52⅜	53½	53⅛
7⅜	4	..	Int Pap&Pow A	6⅝	6⅛	6½	6⅛
3½	2¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞
3⅛	1⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow C	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
36⅜	23½	..	Int Pap&P pf	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛
42¾	37¼	1.40	Int Print Ink	40½	39½	40	39¾
111	108	6	Int Pr Ink pf	110½	110¼	110½	110½
8¼	3¾	..	Int Rys Cen Am	7⅝	6¾	7¼	7
36⅝	19¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	32¾	32	32	34⅝
6⅞	3	..	Int Rys C A ct	6½	6¼	6½	6
29	26¼	1½	Int Salt	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	29
51½	47½	2¶	Int Shoe	53	52	52½	51⅛
23½	18¾	..	Int Silver	20	20	20	19¾
67	59½	4	Int Silver pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	59½
19¼	13	..	Int Tel & Tel	19	17½	19	17½
13⅞	12⅛	..	Interstate Dept S	12⅞	12½	12⅛	12⅝
29¾	27½	2	Island Crk Coal	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
			—J—				
77½	58½	4	Jewel Tea	72	72	72	73
124½	94⅛	2	Johns Manville	128¾	123½	128¾	124½
126	121¾	7	Johns Man pf	125	125	125	126
85⅞	78¼	..	Jones & L'lin pf	89½	85¾	89½	85½
			—K—				
22	13	..	Kan C South	22¼	21⅝	22	21¼
33½	19¼	..	Kan C South pf	35	34	34⅛	33¼
19¾	17	..	Kaufmann D St	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
32¾	27¾	.37½b	Kayser (J) & Co	32¾	32	32¾	32
90½	80	..	Keith Al Orph pf	90	90	90	90
28⅜	23	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	25⅛	23¾	25⅛	25
24⅞	21	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	22⅞	22	22	22½
19¼	14¾	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	18⅜	18	18⅛	18⅛
91¾	87½	6¶	Kendall Co pf	90	90	90	..
39	28¼	.80	Kennecott Cop	38⅜	37¾	38	38⅜
7⅜	5	..	Kinney & Co	6	6	6	6¼
43	36½	..	Kinney pf	39	38	38	38⅜
5¾	4⅞	..	Kresge Dept S	5½	5½	5½	5¾
25½	23⅛	1	Kresge	24½	24⅛	24½	24⅜
110⅜	105	7	Kresge pf	105¼	105	105¼	106½
77½	69⅞	1¶	Kress Co	70	70	70	..
28	25⅞	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	26⅜	26	26¼	26
			—L—				
33⅜	22½	..	Laclede Gas StL	25	25	25	25
26¾	22	2	Lambert Co	24½	23⅝	24¼	23½
16	13⅛	.50	Lee Rubber	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞
19	15¾	..	Lehigh Port Cem	20	18¾	19⅞	18⅞
113½	106⅞	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	115	115	115	113½
14⅞	12	1	Lehn & Fink	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
4	2⅝	..	Lehigh Val Coal	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
16⅞	13	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	15⅛	14½	14¾	14½
11¾	8½	..	Lehigh Val RR	13¼	10¾	13	10⅞
99¼	94	3	Lehman Corp	98⅛	97¼	98	98⅞
58⅝	47¼	2	Libbey-Owens-F	58	57	57¼	57⅝
23¼	20	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21⅝
37⅞	25⅞	..	Limo Loco Wks	38	36⅝	38	36¼
50⅞	41⅞	1.20	Link-Belt	50⅝	50½	50½	50
41½	37½	1.60	Liquid Carbonic	38¼	37½	38	37½
116½	107¾	4¶	Loew's Inc	50¾	48	49½	50½
108¼	105	6½	Loew's pf	106½	106⅛	106⅛	..
11⅛	9⅜	..	Libby McN & L	10¼	10	10	10
3⅜	2⅛	..	Loft Inc	3	2⅞	3	3
5⅛	3⅜	..	Long Bell Lum A	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
45	40⅝	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	43	43	43	..
26½	23	1.20	Lorillard Co	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23¼
24¼	20¼	1½	Louisville G&E A	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20¼
74¼	57½	2b	Louisville & N	72½	70¼	72½	71½
35	24⅝	.25b	Ludlum Steel	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	32¾
161½	129	6½	Ludlum Stl cv cv pf	163¾	163	163¾	..
			—M—				
36¾	27⅜	1	Mack Trucks	36	34¾	35½	35⅜
48⅜	45	2	Macy (RH) & Co	46½	45¾	46¼	45½
42	34½	2	Magma Copper	41	40⅝	40⅝	39¾
3⅞	1⅝	..	Manati Sugar (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
17½	7¼	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	15	14	15	15⅜
10½	8½	..	Mandel Bros	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
23¼	19¾	..	Man Elv mg (h)	20⅛	18¾	20⅛	19¾
4⅛	2¼	..	Maracaibo Oil	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
10¾	9⅝	.40	Marine Mid	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
2⅛	1⅛	..	Market St Ry	1½	1½	1½	1½
45½	41½	2¶	Marlin-Rockwell	45¼	45	45¼	45⅜
15¼	11⅛	..	Marshall Field	15¾	14¾	15	14¾
36½	30	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	36⅛	35¼	35¾	35⅝
53½	47	2	May Dept Stores	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	48
20¼	16¾	1.50g	Maytag	18½	18⅛	18½	18½
108	103	6	Maytag 1pf	106	106	106	108
32¼	29½	2	McCall Corp	30½	29⅝	30	30⅞
14⅝	12⅝	..	McCrory Sto (h)	14½	14	14⅛	13⅞
14⅜	12½	..	McCrory B (h)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13¾
11¾	9¼	..	McKesson & R	11	10¾	11	11
24	18½	..	McGraw-Hill	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
49⅝	40	2	McIntyre Porcu	45⅞	45	45	45½
15¾	12¾	..	Mead Corp	14	13¾	14	13¾
118½	109	4	McKeesport Tin	110	109⅝	110	110
46	37¾	3	McKesson & Rob N	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
14¾	12⅛	..	McLellan Sto (h)	13⅝	13⅛	13½	12⅞
103⅛	97⅜	6	McLellan pf (h)	103	103	103	..
63	55¼	3	Melville Shoe	62	61	61	61½
33¾	31½	1.60	Merch & M T	33⅝	33	33	33¾
46½	40⅝	2	Mesta Mach	46	45½	45½	45¾
10⅛	7⅜	..	Mengel Co	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	9⅞
64	55	..	Mengel Co pf	62½	61	61	63½
9½	5¾	..	Miami Cop	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	9
22	19	.40	Mid-Cont Pet	21	20¼	21	20½
28¾	21⅝	.25b	Midland Steel	28⅛	27½	28	27
112	110½	8	Midland Stl pf	112	110¾	111	112
96	90	6	Mil El Ry & Lt	97	96	97	96
200	143	3¶	Min Honeywell	191¾	191¾	191¾	..
10¼	6½	..	Min Moline	9½	8¾	9⅜	9¼
75	57¼	..	Min Moline pf	68	67½	68	68
1⅜	⅜	..	Min & St L (h)	1	⅞	1	1
2⅛	1½	..	Min SP & SSM	2½	2½	2½	..
6½	2¾	..	Min SP & SSM ll	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
25½	17½	..	Mission Corp	24½	24	24	24⅛
8¾	5½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	9	8¼	9	8⅜
24⅝	14½	..	Mo K & T pf	24½	23¼	24⅝	23⅝
4	2⅜	..	Mo Pacific (h)	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅜
7⅜	3⅞	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	7	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
27⅞	20½	1	Mohawk Carpet	27⅛	26½	26½	27
97	89¼	1¶	Monsanto Chem	95¼	95	95	95¾
40¼	35⅜	..	Montgom Ward	38½	38	38⅛	38⅞
59⅜	44	2.40	Morrell & Co	56	*56	56	..
1⅞	¾	..	Mother Lode	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
34	28¾	2	Motor Products	32½	31⅞	32¼	32⅝
22⅛	15⅛	.80	Motor Wheel	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	21⅝
17½	13⅞	..	Mullins Mfg A	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17½
17¾	13⅛	..	Mpllins Mfg B	17¼	16⅞	17	17
26½	21	1b	Munsingwear	24½	25	25	25⅛
21⅞	17½	..	Murray Body	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	21
			—N—				
21⅞	17⅜	1	Nash Mtors	21⅜	20¾	21¼	20⅝
28⅜	22⅜	..	Nash Chat StL	27	26½	27	26
17½	13⅝	..	Nat Acme	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	16½
15¼	12⅝	..	Natl Avia Corp	14¼	14	14¼	14
38¾	31½	1.60	Nat Biscuit	34¼	33½	34	34⅛
126¼	153	7	Nat Biscuit pf	161	161	161	..
30	21½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	27⅜	27⅛	27⅝	28⅛
23⅜	21¼	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	23⅛	22	22⅞	22⅛
111¼	108½	7	Nat Dairy pf A	112	111	112	..
3½	2½	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
39	29¼	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	35½	34¼	35½	34¼
30⅜	22½	2	Nat Dist Pr	30½	29⅛	30¼	29⅛
34⅛	28¾	2	Nat Enam & St	33	33	33	33
140	137⅜	6	Nat Lead pf B	138	138	138	138
14⅞	9¾	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	10⅝	9¾	10½	9⅞
1½	½	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	1	1	1	1
75	67½	1½	Nat Steel	72	70¾	71⅛	71½
32	19⅞	..	Nat Supply	29¼	28¼	29	28½
93	74⅛	..	Nat Supply pf	87	85⅝	86¾	86⅝
11⅞	9½	.60	Nat Tea	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
13¼	11¼	.80¶	Natomas Co	12⅛	12	12	12
59¼	54⅜	1.60	Newberry Co	54¾	54	54	..
113½	111	7	Newberry Co pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
13½	9⅞	..	Newport Indus	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	12
41	32½	..	NY Air Brake	41¼	40⅝	41¼	40¾
40⅛	27¾	..	NY Central	40⅜	38⅞	40⅜	39
31	17¾	..	NY Chi & StL	32⅜	31½	32⅜	31
62	36½	..	NY C & StL pf	62¼	59¾	62	60⅛
6¼	5	..	NY Dock	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
17¼	13⅝	..	NY Dock pf	16½	16½	16½	16¾
132	119	5	NY & Harlem	132½	132½	132½	132
2¼	1	..	NY Investors (h)	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¾
5⅜	4⅛	..	NY NH & H (h)	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5
14½	8⅜	..	NY NH & H pf (h)	13⅛	12½	13	11¾
7⅛	5¼	..	NY Ont & W	7	6½	7	6¾
4	2⅜	..	NY Rys sta pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
4¼	2½	..	NY Rys pf (h)	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
73½	65	..	NY Shipbldg pf	67½	67½	67½	65
15⅛	12⅜	..	NY Shipbldg	14	14	14	13⅞
96	89	6	NY2Steam 6%	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
2⅞	1¾	..	Norfolk & So (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
232	210	8¶	Norfolk & West	233	233	233	232
32⅛	25¼	1	North American	27⅜	25⅛	27⅜	25½
55¾	52¾	3	North Amer pf	54½	54½	54½	54¾
8½	6⅜	..	No Am Aviation	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
101⅞	98	6	No Am Edison pf	98	98	98	98
34½	24⅛	..	Northern Pacific	36¾	34⅛	36¾	33⅜
3⅞	2	..	Norwalk Tire	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
			—O—				
17½	13½	.30	Ohio Oil	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅜
34	24⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	33¼	33	33¼	33⅛
23⅜	18¾	..	Omnibus vtc	23½	21⅝	22⅞	21⅞
111	107	8	Omnibus pf	112	110	112	110
10¼	8	..	Oppenheim Col	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
30⅛	24⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	31⅛	29	31	29⅝
20⅝	15½	..	Otis Steel	20	19¼	19¾	19⅝
95⅛	87	..	Otis Steel ppf	95	93½	95	94
149	128	5	Owen Ill Glass	148½	147⅞	148	148
			—P—				
9¾	3½	..	Pacific Coast	9	9	9	9
9¾	4¼	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	8½	8	8	9
17⅛	14	.25e	Pac Amer F	17	16¾	17	17
37⅜	30¾	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	33¼	31⅝	33¼	31¼
56⅞	50⅝	2.40	Pacific Lighting	53½	50½	53½	52½
19	15¼	..	Pacific Mills	16	15½	16	15¾
129	118	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	129	128	128	129
18	13⅛	.25e	Pac W Oil Corp	17	16⅝	17	17
13	6⅞	.10b	Packard Motor	12¼	11⅜	12⅛	12¼
97½	78¼	2	Paraffine Co	95	91½	95	91½
87¾	78⅛	..	Param Pic 1st pf	80¼	79¾	80	81½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
34	18½	..	Panhandle pf	31	30½	31	30½
12¾	11½	..	Param Pic 2pf	11⅞	11½	11⅜	11¾
12	9⅝	..	Param P N	11	10¾	10¾	11
26½	17½	..	Park & Tilford	25¼	25	25	25
5¼	4¼	..	Park Utah	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
8½	4⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	7½	7	7⅜	7
9	7⅜	..	Pathe Film	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
17¼	12⅝	..	Patino Mines	15⅛	14¾	15	14⅝
2⅜	1⅛	..	Peerless Motor	1⅞	1 ⅞	1⅞	2
71	68	3	Penick & Ford	72	70	72	71
6⅞	5	..	Penn Coal&Coke	6¼	6	6	6¼
7¼	4½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	7	6¼	6⅞	6¼
46	28¾	..	Penn Dixie C pf A	42	39	42	37
74	70½	3¶	Penney (JC)	73	72¼	72⅜	73¼
37⅝	31¼	1b	Pennsylvania RR	38½	37¼	38½	37
49½	40⅝	..	Peoples GasLt&C	45¾	44	44½	44⅛
7½	4	..	Peoria & Eastern	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
32½	30¾	1¶	People Drug St	31¼	31	31¼	30½
114½	113	6½	People Drug pft	114	114	114	14
35⅜	29	..	Pere Marquette	35	33⅝	35	35¼
69	56	..	Pere Marq pf	70	67	70	67¼
88	64½	..	Pere Marq ppf	88	87	88	87
21	16	1	Pet Milk	21	20¾	21	21
17½	13⅝	.33e	Petroleum	17	16½	17	16¾
38	25⅝	.25b	Phelps Dodge	36	34¾	35¾	36
18¾	15	1¶	Pfeiffer Br	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17½
49½	45½	3	Phila Co 6% pf	47½	47½	47½	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Phila Rap Tr (h)	4½	4½	4½	..
13¼	8⅛	..	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	10¼	9¼	10	11
3⅝	2½	..	Phila & Reading	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
74½	66¾	1	Philip Mor	74	73	73	74
15½	12½	..	Phillips Jones	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13½
45⅜	38½	1¶	Phillips Pet	45	43⅝	45	44½
9⅞	8⅜	..	Phoenix Hosiery	9⅝	9½	9⅝	..
81	72	3½	Phoenix pf	83	81½	83	..
17	8	..	Pierce Oil pf	12¼	11½	12	12
2½	1½	..	Pierce Pet	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
37¼	35	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	36½	36	36	36
12	9¾	..	Pitts Coal	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
176	176	7	Pitts FtW & Chi	178½	178½	178½	..
11⅞	9⅛	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	11¼	10⅛	10⅞	10¼
73½	49	..	Pitts Steel pf	70	68	68	69
3	2	..	Pitts Terminal	2½	2½	2½	..
6⅝	3	..	Pitts United	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
86	58⅛	..	Pitts United pf	85	82½	85	82½
32	21	..	Pitts & WVa	32	30½	32	30½
15¼	11⅞	..	Plymouth Oil	14¾	14¼	14½	14⅜
19¾	12	..	Poor & Co B	19⅛	18¾	19¼	18⅝
12¼	9¾	..	Postal Tel pf (h)	11⅜	11	11½	11
9⅝	4⅛	..	Porto Rican A	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¾
5⅜	3¼	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	4⅜
36	23½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	30¼	29½	30¼	29¾
3⅜	1¼	..	Porto Rican B	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
49	45¾	1.50	Procter & Gam	46⅞	46	46	46
122	119	5	Procter & G pf	122	122	122	122
48¾	42½	2.40	Public Service	45	43	44⅝	43
119⅞	117	6	Pub Serv pf	118⅞	118⅜	118⅜	119
155	149	8	Pub Serv pf	154	154	154	155
48	36⅞	1½	Pullman	48	47	47⅝	47
115	102⅞	..	Pure Oil 6% pf	109¼	109	109	109¼
21⅛	16⅝	..	Pure Oil	21	20⅜	21	20¼
130	115	..	Pure Oil pf 8%	124¾	123⅞	124¼	125
17⅜	14⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	15½	15	15¼	15¼
			—R—				
14¼	11¾	..	Radio Corp Amer	12½	12	12⅜	12
56	54½	3½	Radio pf A	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝	55⅞
97	82½	..	Radio pf B	92	91	92	91½
9¼	5	..	Radio-K-O (h)	9	8⅞	9	9
17⅞	12	..	RR Securities	16⅛	16⅛	16½	17½
33	28⅞	1	Raybestos Man	32⅜	30½	31⅜	32¾
45	35½	2	Reading	46	44	46	43½
42¼	39	2	Reading 1pf	42	38	38	..
117⅝	98	1	Ruberoid Corp	117¼	117	117	117⅝
3¾	2⅛	..	Reis & Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
94	85½	6	Rem Rand 6% pf	91	90¼	91	..
23¾	19⅞	..	Remington Rand	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	23⅛
24¾	23	1¼	Rem Rand ppf	23½	23½	23½	..
110	110	8	Rensselaer & S	110	110	110	..
8	4⅞	..	Reo Motors	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
26¾	18¼	..	Republic I & S	26	25¼	26	25⅝
99	86	..	Repub I&S pf	98	98	98	98⅜
16½	13½	..	Revere Cop&Br	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅜
36	32½	..	Revere C&B A	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33
95	89	1½	R I&S ppf A	90¾	90	90¾	90
34	29¼	1	Reynolds Metal	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	33
35	27	1	Reynolds Spring	35½	33¾	35½	33¾
58⅝	55¼	3	Reynolds T B	57⅝	57¼	57½	57⅝
30½	19½	..	Ritter Dental M	28¼	27¼	28	..
38½	32	.76e	Roan Antlp CM	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
57	48⅜	1.74e	Royal Dutch	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	56
10½	8	..	Rutland RR pf	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
			—S—				
35½	32⅝	2	Safeway Stores	34⅜	34	34	33¼
111½	109	6	Safeway S pf	111	111	11	110¾
114	111	7	Safeway S pf	1 3	112½	112½	112½
29½	23⅛	.40	St Joseph Lead	28⅛	27⅜	28	28½
3	1½	..	StL & SF (h)	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅜
5⅛	2⅜	..	StL & SF (h)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
100¼	97½	5½	Schenley D pf	97⅜	97½	97½	98
16⅝	12½	..	Savage Arms	14½	14½	14½	14½
51¼	45¼	..	Schenley Dis Co	47½	46¼	46⅞	46
1¾	⅞	..	Seabd Air L (h)	1½	1¼	1½	1½
4½	2¼	..	Seabd A L pf (h)	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
38	33¼	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	36½	36	36¼	35¾
7	3¾	..	Seagrave	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
65⅝	59⅝	2	Sears Roebuck	63¼	62⅛	62⅛	62⅞
4¼	3⅛	..	Schulte Ret St	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3⅜
20½	15¾	..	Schulte Ret pf	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
20⅛	15⅞	.12½b	Servel Inc	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	18¾
31⅛	20¾	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	30	29¼	29⅝	29¾
15⅞	11⅝	.50	Shattuck (FG)	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
8⅜	4¾	..	Sharp & Dohme	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
18⅞	15¼	..	Shell Union Oil	19¼	18⅜	19	18¾
116½	110½	..	Shell Un Oil pf	117	115½	117	115½
14½	11	.40	Silver K Coal n	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12
25½	19¾	..	Simmons	25	24¼	24⅞	24¼
6¾	5	..	Simms Petroleum	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
34	31¼	1½	Sheaffer Pen	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
27¾	19½	..	Skelly Oil	24¾	24	24½	24¼
119½	115	..	Skelly Oil pf	115½	115½	115½	115
76¼	65⅞	..	Sloss Shef pf	76	76	76	76
72	58	..	Smith Corp	68½	67½	68½	68
28½	22½	..	Snider Packing	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝
17	14⅜	.40	Socony Vacuum	16⅛	15¾	16	15¾
28¾	25⅛	1.50	So Calif Edison	26	25	25⅞	25¼
38⅞	23½	..	Southern Pacific	38½	36½	38½	37
33½	26⅝	2	So P Rico Sugar	31½	30¾	31⅝	31¼
20¼	13⅞	..	Southern Ry	20⅛	19¼	20¼	19½
32⅝	19	..	Southern Ry pf	32⅞	30½	32½	30¾
48	34	4	So Ry M&O	49	49	49	..
11¾	7⅞	..	Spalding & Bros	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
78	64¾	..	Spalding pf	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	..
9⅜	7⅛	..	Sparks Withing	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
11	6⅞	..	Spear & Co	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
36¾	33¼	1.60	Spencer Kelogg	34	34	34	35
23⅞	16¼	.25e	Sperry Corp vtc	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	21⅛
17¼	13⅝	..	Spicer Mfg	15⅜	15	15	15
47½	44	3	Spicer pf	47	47	47	47
72½	63	3	Spieg May St	66	66	66	66¼
16⅞	15⅜	.80	Stand Brands	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15½
9⅞	6⅛	..	Stand Gas & El (h)	7½	6¼	7⅛	6⅝
17¼	9⅛	..	Stand G&E pf4% (h)	13⅜	12⅛	13⅛	12½
36½	25	..	Stand G&E 6% pf (h)	31	27¼	30¼	28½
39⅞	27	..	Stand G&E 7% pf (h)	33⅜	30⅛	32⅜	31⅜
13½	10½	..	Sta Com Tob	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
3¾	2⅞	..	Stand Investing	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
47⅝	39⅞	1¶	Stand Oil Calif	46⅝	45½	46⅝	45⅞
113½	112½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113½
40⅛	32¾	1	Stand Oil Ind	39⅛	38	39	38⅛
61	51⅛	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	61½	59⅝	61⅛	59⅞
67¼	65	3.80	Sterling Pr	66¼	65⅝	66	65¾
4⅛	3¼	..	Sterling Secur	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12¾	9⅝	..	Sterling pf	11	11	11	..
21¾	17¼	.50	Stewart Warner	21½	21	21¼	21¼
12	9⅛	..	Studebaker (h)	13⅛	11¾	13⅛	11½
16⅝	14⅝	..	Stone & Webster	16	14⅝	15¾	15⅛
35⅞	32¾	2	Swift Int	33	32¾	33	33
28⅛	23	.60¶	Sutherld Pap	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅜
35½	27	.50	Superheater	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	33¾
5⅝	3	..	Superior Oil	5¼	5⅛	5	5
14⅝	10¾	..	Superior Steel	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	13⅛
25	22½	1	Swift & Co	24¼	24	24¼	24
2¾	1⅛	..	Symington (h)	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅝
11¾	5⅞	..	Symington (h)	11½	11	11½	11⅛
			—T—				
9¾	8¼	1	Telautograph	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
9¾	7⅛	..	Tennessee Corp	9	8¾	8⅞	8¾
34⅞	28⅞	1	Texas Corp	34¼	33½	34⅛	33⅝
38¾	33	2	Texas Gulf Sul	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
41⅝	28	..	Texas & Pacific	40	39	40	39¾
13⅛	7½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	12¾	12	12¾	12
14¼	10¼	..	Texas & P Land	13⅜	13¼	13½	13¼
44	37½	1	Thatcher Mfg	37	36	36	..
62	60	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	60⅝	60	60	60
10¼	8⅜	..	Thermoid	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
12¼	10	..	The Fair	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
9½	3¼	..	Third Ave Ry	9¼	8⅞	9¼	8½
29⅛	27⅛	.60b	Third Nat Inv	28½	28½	28½	28⅞
30⅞	24⅝	..	Thompson Prod	29¼	28½	28¾	28¼
6⅛	4⅞	..	Thompson Star	6¾	5⅞	6¾	5⅝
32½	29	..	Thompson St pf	34	30	32⅝	29
19⅛	14¾	.25e	Tide Water Asso	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18½
104½	100⅝	6	Tide W Asso pf	104⅛	103⅞	104	104
17¾	12⅛	..	Timken-Detroit	17¼	16¾	17	16⅞
72½	65¾	2¶	Timken Roller	71	69¾	70½	71
14	12	.30b	Transamerica	13¼	13	13¼	13⅛
16½	14	..	Transue & Wil	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
18⅞	14⅞	..	Tran & W Air	17	16¾	17	16¾
12	7⅛	..	Tri Continental	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	11⅛
6⅝	4⅞	..	Truax Traer Coal	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
27½	22⅝	..	Twen C Fox Film	25¾	25⅛	25¼	25⅛
10⅞	7½	..	Truscon Steel	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10½
37	31½	..	Twen C Fox F pf	35¾	35¼	35½	35½
12¾	9¼	..	Twin City R T	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
81	65¼	..	Twin City RT pf	77⅛	77	77	79
			—U—				
8⅝	4¾	..	Ulen&Co	7⅜	6⅛	7	6⅛
99	86	2½	Underwd El Fish	92	90	92	90
52¾	46½	2	Union Bag & P	52	51¼	52	52
85½	71⅜	2	Union Carbide	87	85	86⅛	84
28½	23⅛	1	Union Oil Calif	27⅞	27	27¾	27
130	108½	6	Union Pacific	133½	130½	133½	128
96¾	90⅛	4	Union Pacific pf	97½	97¼	97¼	..
31⅝	22⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	29½	29	29¼	29
32⅜	25½	..	United Aircraft	31⅛	30	31	31¼
17⅜	13	..	United Airlines vtc	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	15⅞
28½	24⅜	1.60	United Biscuit	25	24¾	25	25
79	68	2.40	United Carbon	77½	77	77½	77½
9¼	6½	..	United Corp	7¼	6½	7	6⅝
47¾	43½	3	United Corp pf	44⅝	44⅛	44½	44⅛
16½	12¼	..	United Drug	15	14¾	14¾	15⅛
19⅞	15	..	United Dyewood	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅞
94½	93	7	United Dyewd pf	93	93	93	..
6¾	4½	..	United El Coal	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
79	66½	3	United Fruit	75⅛	74⅜	75⅛	74¾
19½	18⅛	1	United Gas Im	17¼	11¾	17¼	17⅛
12⅞	8⅛	..	United Pp Bd (h)	11½	11½	11½	11¼
5	2	..	US Distributing	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
19⅞	15	..	US Distrib pf	17	16½	17	16½
20	13½	..	US & For Sec	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	19⅜
97½	91	6	US & For S pf	97½	97½	97½	..
39⅜	29½	*	US Freight	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	31½
110½	85	1¶	US Gypsum	107	106¾	106⅞	106⅜
169½	164	7	US Gypsum pf	167½	167½	167½	..
12¾	8⅞	..	US Hoffman M	13⅜	12¼	13⅜	12¼
44⅜	39	2	US Indus Alco	42¾	40⅞	42¾	41
9⅞	8½	..	US Leather	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅝
18⅜	13⅜	..	US Leather A vtc	17¼	16¾	17¼	17
38¼	21½	.50b	US Pipe & Fdry	35¾	34⅝	35⅜	35½
21½	20⅞	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	21 6-32	21 5-32	21 5-32	21 5-32
13	10	..	US Realty	12	11⅛	11½	11⅜
21¾	16⅜	..	US Rubber	20⅛	19½	19¾	20⅛
63¾	47	..	US Rubber 1pf	60¾	60⅛	60⅜	60⅝
96½	87⅞	10e	US Smelt R&M	89¾	89	89	89½
65	46⅜	..	US Steel	64½	62¾	64½	62⅞
130	115½	2	US Steel pf	128⅛	128	128⅛	129
3	1⅜	..	Univ Pipe & Rad (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
21½	15	..	Univ P&R pf	19½	18½	18⅝	18½
7¼	5⅜	..	United Stores A	6⅝	6⅛	6½	6¼
80	70	..	United Stores pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	..
69¼	61⅛	..	Univ Leaf Tob	63	62	63	61¾
159¼	154½	8	Univ Leaf Tob pf	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	..
7	3⅛	..	Utilities P&Lt A	⅝	4	4⅝	4⅜
			—V—				
2⅜	1½	..	Vadsco Sales	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
50	37½	..	Vadsco Sales pf	42⅝	42½	42½	..
27¼	20¼	..	Vanadium	26¼	25¾	26	25¾
33½	28¾	1	Van Raalte	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
7⅞	4⅛	..	Va-Caro Chem	8	7⅜	7¾	7½
42	32	..	Va-C Chem 6%	44½	41	43¾	41
125	105	..	Va-C Chem 7%	126	125	126	123½
114	110½	6	Va El & Pow pf	113	113	113	..
119⅜	114½	6	Virginian Ry pf	118	118	118	118¼
86	70⅝	4b	Vulcan Detin	86	83	83	86
			—W—				
8⅝	5	..	Wabash pf A (h)	8	7¾	8	7⅞
4½	2⅝	..	Wabash RR (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
15⅞	9⅛	.50¶	Waldorf System	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
34¼	31½	.50b	Walker, Hiram	34⅛	32½	34	33
9⅝	5½	..	Walworth	9¼	9	9	9
18	10⅞	..	Ward Baking A	15⅞	15	15¾	14⅞
3⅝	2⅝	..	Ward Baking B	3⅛	2⅞	3	2⅞
34¾	32	2	Walgreen	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
14⅝	9¾	..	Warner Bros A	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
57⅞	50	..	Warner Bros pf	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	57½
2¾	1⅛	..	Warner Quinlan (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
7⅜	4⅝	..	Warren Bros	8¼	7⅛	8⅛	7
21½	15⅞	..	Warren cv pf	22½	19½	22¼	19⅛
29¼	23¾	.60¶	Waukesha Mot	28⅜	27⅞	28	27¾
28½	24	1	Warren F & P	28½	27¾	27¾	28
11¼	7	..	Webster Eisen	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
2¾	1½	..	Wells Fargo Exp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
46½	35½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	39⅝	37⅞	39½	37¾
82⅜	80	4	Wesson Oil pf	80	79½	79½	80½
94	91¾	7	W Penn El A	93	92	93	93
95	90	6	W Penn El pf	89	87	87	90½
102¾	96	7	W Penn El pf	98	96	98	98
114	111¾	6	W Penn Pw pf	114	113¾	114	..
120½	116½	7	W Penn Pw pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119½
11¼	8⅞	..	Westn Maryland	12	10⅝	12	10⅝
19⅝	16¾	..	Westn Md 2pf	9¾	18¾	19½	18½
4	2⅛	..	Westn Pacific	3	2⅞	3	3
9⅞	5¼	..	Westn Pac pf	8½	7⅞	8½	7⅝
95	72⅞	2b	Westn Union	92¼	90½	92⅛	91⅛
45	34¾	.50	Westing Air Br	45⅜	43⅞	45¼	43⅜
122⅞	94½	3	Westing Elec	119¼	118¼	119¼	119¾
39	36¼	2	Weston E I A	38	38	38	..
28½	23	.40	Westvaco Chlor	26⅜	26	26⅜	26¼
37⅛	31	..	Wheeling Steel	34½	34½	34½	34
25⅛	18⅜	..	White Motor	24¾	23⅝	24¾	23⅞
5⅝	4½	..	White Sew M	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
24½	17½	..	White Sew M pf	22	21¾	22	22
4⅝	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
11	8¼	.50	Wilson & Co	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
87	78	6	Wilson & Co pf	83½	83½	83½	83¼
56⅜	52	2.40	Wolworth	53⅜	52⅞	53⅜	53¼
34⅛	23½	..	Worthington Pmp	33¼	32½	32¾	33
74½	57	..	Wor Pump A pf	70¼	70	70¼	71
71½	62⅝	..	Wright Aero	71½	69	70½	69
79	77	3¶	Wrigley	78	77½	78	78¾
			—Y—Z—				
45	34½	.60	Yale & Towne	42	40¾	40¾	42
16¼	8¾	..	Yellow Truck	15⅞	14¾	15¾	14⅞
120¼	83½	..	Yellow Truck pf	120	18	118	120¼
49	44⅜	3	Young Sp & W	49	48¾	48¾	48¾
54¼	41¾	..	Youngstown	53¾	52½	53	52¾
16¾	11⅛	..	Zenith Radio	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
9⅜	7¾	..	Zonite Prod	8	7½	7¾	8

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. ‡Range up to previous close.

Record Progress in Chemical Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Compared with the boom year 1929, exports of industrial chemicals and chemical specialties have made the best record of progress toward recovery in this field, the March issue of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry states. Sales of articles in the former group were 84 per cent as high in 1935 as in 1929, and those of chemical specialties were 89 per cent as high.

Halt to Retarding Legislation Asked By Railroad Head

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, today urged "adoption of a policy, national and state, to stop further legislation or regulations which only add to the cost of railroad operation."

He advocated this in an address prepared for delivery before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, holding its annual meeting here.

Discussing pending bills affecting railroad labor, Mr. Pelley said, "their enactment would add more than $20 to the cost of transporting each carload of freight."

He referred to the "six-hour-day bill" for railroad employees; the "train limit bill," which would limit the number of cars on freight trains, and the "full crew bill," which "would require additional men on many classes of trains where they are not needed."

"An upturn in business of as much as 20 or 25 per cent will require the addition of a large number of cars. Recent car orders of steam railroads are evidence of their foresight in planning for the future," he said.

"However, it must be recognized that the railroads, owning nearly 2,000,000 cars, cannot change their equipment or styles from year to year," he declared.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch.	¾%	¾%	1%
Curb Exch.	1¼	1¼	1½
Com paper, prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1	1	¾@1
4-6 months	1	1	¾@1
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	63½c

London Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	9-16@ ⅝%	9-16@ ⅝%	⅝%
3 mos bills	9-16	9-16	⅝@ 11-16
Bar silver	20d	20 1-16d	23½d
Bar gold	141s 1d	141s ½d	140s 9d

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
30-90 days	3-16@ ⅛%	3-16@ ⅛%	3-16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3-16	¼@ 3-16	3-16@ ¼
5-6 months	⅜@ 5-16	⅜@ 5-16	½@ ⅜

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1%	1%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1 @1½	1 @1½	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

12:15 p. m.	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.98¾	$4.98⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.98⅞	4.99⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0668	.0667	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1703	.1703	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3306	.3302	.3267
Italy—lira	.0803	.0803	.0891
Germany—mark	.4063	.4060	.4033
Holland—florin	.6864	.6861	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2572	.2571	.4537
Norway—krone	.2506	.2505	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2227	.2236	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1385	.2383	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0096	.0096	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0419	.0419	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2980†	.2980†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1915	.1915	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0080	.0080	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3325	.3323	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0575	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso	.0510	.0510	.2060
Peru—sol	.2510	.2510	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8192	.8177	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2915	.2914	.8440
India—rupee	.3769	.3770	.6180
Java—florin	.6904	.6900	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3306	.3306	*
Shanghai—dol	.3019	.3019	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5862	.5856	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5006	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012	1.0016	1.9631
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Nominal.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Feb.19	Feb.18	Feb.17	Feb.15	Feb.14
High	99.44	99.51	99.28	99.28	99.58
Low	99.23	99.34	99.21	99.19	99.24
Last	99.30	99.34	99.24	99.24	99.26

Range since legal devaluation:

High—107.6 Feb. 5, 1934 | Low—99.04 April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.65 cents at the close.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Extra				
Electrolux Corp	10c	..	Mar 16	Feb. 27
Premier Gold Mining Co, Ltd	1c	..	Apr. 15	Mar 12
Siscoe Gold Mine	1c	..	Mar 14	Feb. 29
Accumulated				
Crucible Steel pf	$1	..	Mar 31	Mar 16
Increased				
General Ptg Ink	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar 18
Intl Cement	37½c	..	Mar 27	Mar 11
Kennecott Cop	25c	..	Mar 31	Mar 6
Raybestos-Manh	37½c	Q	Mar 14	Feb. 28
Regular				
Am Hawaiian S S	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Am Sug Ref	50c	Q	Apr. 2	Mar 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 2	Mar 5
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar 14
Baldwin 6% cum pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar 31
Do 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Mar 14	Feb. 29
Cons G & E Balt	90c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 14
Electric Auto-Lite	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 16
Gen Print Ink pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 18
Inter Salt	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
Liggett&MTob pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 10
L'sv'leG&E(Del)A	37½c	Q	Mar 25	Feb. 29
Do B	37½c	Q	Mar 25	Feb. 29
Mathieson Alk W	37½c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 4
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 31	Mar 4
Ohio Oil pf	$1.50	Q	Mar 14	Feb. 29
Pet Milk	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 11
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 11
So Porto Rico Sugar	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 12
Do pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 12
Uni Car Fastener	30c	Q	Mar 16	Mar 5
Do pf	25c	Q	Mar 16	Mar 5

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.23	11.23	11.18	11.18	—.14
June	11.57	11.57	11.53	11.53	—.13
Sept.	12.00	12.00	11.85	11.85	—.09

Economist Sees No Excuse for Inflation in United States

Trade Divided On Plans to Dispose Of Federal Cotton

This is the second of two articles on the problem of the disposition of the Government's cotton holdings.

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The other large lot of cotton involved in the present problem of liquidating the Government's holdings is in the so-called "Producers' Pool." As against about 4,500,000 bales in the Loan Holdings, the Producers' Pool has about 600,000 bales of actual or spot cotton and 900,000 bales of cotton futures contracts. This pool developed as follows:

The old Federal Farm Board made bad loans on about 3,600,000 bales for price-supporting purposes in 1929, 1930, and 1931. In 1932 Congress gave about 500,000 bales of this to the Red Cross, and about 880,000 bales of the loan cotton were sold by the co-operatives and their corporate shadow, the Stabilization Corporation, at prices ranging from 5½ to 7 cents. In February, 1933, Congress gave another 344,000 bales to the Red Cross. By such means the Farm Board's collateral was reduced to about 1,600,000 bales.

Meanwhile, Congress in 1931 and 1932 authorized the Department of Agriculture to make seed, fertilizer, and general production loans to farmers against crop liens, which came back in the form of some 778,000 bales. This gave the Government about 2,400,000 bales of cotton on defaulted loans. All this cotton, with the Farm Board thrown in, were turned over to the newly-created Farm Credit Administration by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12 1933.

Government Took Its Loss

Thereupon the FCA loaned the cotton to the Department of Agriculture, which, as an inducement to growers to participate in the historic 1933 plow-under program, permitted them to buy stipulated amounts of this cotton at 6 cents a pound. The price at the time the offer was made was about 10 cents, and practically all the cotton was signed for by growers under these options. The Government thus took its loss on the co-operative loans and crop loans in one fell swoop and allowed the farmers to make what profit they could at the bargain price of 6 cents.

By the end of 1933, therefore, the remains of the old Farm Board cotton, plus the defaulted crop lien cotton, to a total of about 2,400,000 bales, had gone into the so-called 6-cent option stock. Meantime the Government was offering a 10-cent loan to growers on the 1933 crop, and so it extended this to the option stock by granting a 4-cent advance. In order further to keep the option stock off the market, it offered to turn it into a new "Producers' Pool."

Holders of about 500,000 bales did not accept the offer, but sold their cotton. The rest authorized Secretary Wallace to turn their cotton over, in their behalf, to a Pool Manager, Oscar Johnston, who could sell as he saw fit, but not before August, 1934 unless the price reached 15 cents, which it did not. The farmers had already received their four cents, and when the pool is finally liquidated they were to receive what their cotton brings over 10 cents, less carrying charges.

In the summer of 1934 participants in the pool got another 2 cents "loan" to even up with the 12-cent loan, already discussed, and also the right to sell their cotton if the price passed 12 cents. About 342,000 bales were so sold. The pool manager can also sell at his own initiative, and the pool has no terminal date.

Selling Under a Board

The most definite plan so far proposed for the final liquidation of the Loan Holdings and Producers' Pool is embodied in a bill now before the Senate Agricultural Committee, sponsored by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the committee and one of the leading cotton senators. It stipulates that the two pools should be thrown together and put under a board, which must sell, every week except in September, October, and November, at least 20,000 bales and not over 25,000 bales, at auction, to the highest bidder. No minimum is put on bidders' takings but a maximum of 10 per cent of the week's sales. This bill apparently has the opposition of the Administration, while the trade seems divided for and against it.

By this plan liquidation of the entire holding would take between 4½ and 6 years, or at about 1,000,000 bales annually. It is alleged that this would make the carrying charges on the last cotton sold amount to nearly 5 cents a pound. This criticism, however, neatly counterbalances the objection that quicker liquidation will depress the market. The longer the cotton is held to protect the market the more carrying costs it will run up, and the quicker it is pushed out to save carrying costs the harder it will hit the market.

An alternative plan now being discussed in the trade is for the Government to forgive the carrying charges and permit farmers to sell their cotton until July 31 out of the pool. It is estimated that some 200-300,000 bales of the better grade of the 12-cent loan cotton, the cream of the lot and the part particularly wanted by the trade this year, might thus be reinstated to a "break-even" basis and sold by its owners. This proposal is hardly offered, however, as more than a makeshift, apart from its doubtful legality, which Congress could easily correct.

Better Than Smith Plan

Nevertheless one characteristic of this plan is more satisfactory to the trade than the Smith proposal. The cotton would be disposed of through habitual market channels, without red tape, the publication of bids, or the uncertainties involved in the ponderous moving of official machinery. It would go out through local deals between farmers and the various cotton-buying professions.

On the other hand the proposed board would have to sell at least 20,000 bales whether the market was favorable or not, and could not sell over 25,000 bales no matter what the trade sentiment was. Its sales might not disturb the entire market but they might disturb local prices at the points where the board chose to make its sales for any one week, or they might affect adversely some particular grade, premium, or discount.

To avert this a board at Washington would have to do what the trade is professionally equipped to do—pick, choose, bargain, and keep informed of the infinite and continuous variations in price from point to point, grade to grade, and staple to staple. The fundamental difference is that the Smith resolution would put the initiative for sales into the hands of a government board, and the trade proposal would put it into the hands of private individuals.

On the other hand trade interests which want to see a more permanent plan than one which would merely dispose of premium grades if the price remains high enough, are finding it difficult to choose between the Smith plan, calling for mandatory sales at a nearly fixed rate, and a discretionary system such as that under which liquidation of the Producers' Pool has been going on.

Department officials are thought to favor the discretionary arrangement, naturally enough. But against the rigidity of the Smith plan must be counterbalanced the dissatisfaction in the trade over the operations of the Pool, particularly in the futures market. It is widely charged that the Pool manager had squeezed the December contract, and the January contract, and is squeezing the shorts in the March contract. It is doubtful if any discretionary management could entirely please the trade.

American Markets Are Closed Feb. 22

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 20

WITH the exception of the livestock markets, all domestic commodity and financial exchanges will be closed Washton's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Canadian and European markets, with the exception of London stocks and metals, normally closed on Saturday, will be open as usual.

Record Number of Buyers Of Furniture in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Attendance of wholesale furniture buyers in Chicago during January broke all monthly registration records at the Merchandise Mart, according to the Merchandise Mart News Bureau.

It is predicted that 1936 will produce even greater sales gains than the 28 per cent increase recorded during 1935.

Counting in registrations for the record-breaking ensemble home furnishings market which ran from Jan. 6 to 18, a total of 9493 buyers were registered in the furniture division of the Mart for January. This does not include buyers of other types of merchandise, except those of related home furnishings during the market period.

"Furniture exhibitors here say they are receiving more confirmations of orders placed during the market than ever before, and a much lower percentage of cancellations," the report said. "There has been less of a post-market slump in buyer activity than we have noticed in any of the last four years."

Congress' Bonus Action Disturbs Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20—Inflationary implications of Congress' bonus action proved disturbing during January, according to the monthly summary of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, "to business men who feel that it would be extremely unfortunate if the Government should now adopt policies which would interfere with revival in the building and other durable goods industries which constitute the primary hope of sound recovery."

The summary, however, expected favorable effect of the decision to pay the adjusted service certificates in southern California business for the "next few months."

The bank reported a reversal of seasonal trend last month in the continued upswing of building, "which holds the key to further recovery in this area."

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON

Massachusetts Investors Trust

Established 1924

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 Devonshire Street.
Boston
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Utilities Hoping for Quick Decision on Power Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The general impression here in New York of the Supreme Court's decision in the Ashwander (TVA) case seems to be that it was not definitive or decisive. Because the court, in its majority opinion, specifically limited its ruling to the Muscle Shoals power, it is felt that the right of Congress to authorize the Federal Government to build dams in peace time for the generation of electric power, and the right of the Government to transmit and distribute that power, has yet to be determined.

There appears to be a faint possibility that this question can be brought up to the Supreme Court this spring, through another case of a much more definitive nature than the Ashwander case. Greenwood County, South Carolina, sought a loan from the Public Works Administration on the usual 45 per cent grant, 55 per cent loan basis, for the construction of a dam, electric hydro-generating, transmitting and distributing facilities in a territory served by Duke Power Company. There was no pretext of navigation or flood control objective, and the proposal differed from the usual municipal PWA loan-and-grant, of which scores have been enjoined in the federal courts awaiting Supreme Court hearing, in that the money was to be used for generation and transmission, as well as distribution.

The action was tested by Duke Power in the state court and found in accord with the state constitution. It was then taken to the Federal District Court and found contrary to the Federal Constitution, particularly on account of the detailed stipulations in the PWA-county contract, giving the Government minute control of the operation, accounting methods, etc. The Federal Circuit Court was about to pass on the case when the contract was revised by the PWA to accord with the trial court's criticism. Thereupon the Circuit Court returned the case to the trial court. In a rehearing, Mr. Ickes' stated intentions, as indicated in his recent book, "Back to Work," were quoted to the court, which thereupon confirmed its previous decision, and the county appealed again to the Circuit Court.

The utilities, tired of the anxious seat, are hoping that this case can be got through the Court of Appeals in time to reach the Supreme Court in its May sessions. Decision in the case would apply directly to the TVA program, since the Green County project is so similar in purpose and financing to the TVA, and has no flood control or navigational purpose to give a basis to legal equivocation.

The World's Business

Mr. Hoover Raises an Investment Problem—Bonds or Stocks?—The Trustee's Dilemma

By H. B. E.

FROM time to time this department receives letters from investors asking for advice on their investment problems. It is the rule, however, not to assume the temerity (not to say foolishness) of giving such counsel, at least on particular stocks.

Those who run may read in the light of the data and comment afforded in these two financial pages. Whether they will be able to read aright is another matter! For nowadays investment is attended by an entirely new set of complications. The difficulty of appraising prospects is clouded by politics. For this reason our news net embraces political as well as purely financial affairs, not only because the interests of the financially minded are all-encompassing, but also because the future of securities is peculiarly in the lap of politics.

The politics surrounding finance are due to the fact that for the first time in American history a political attempt has been made to "manage" a recovery out of depression. The stock market itself is subject to particular as well as general management from Washington. The agency is the Securities Exchange Commission. SEC regulations have an influence upon the market which may at any time be decisive. Another controlling agency is the Federal Reserve Board. No investor can leave out of his calculation the possibility that one day or other the Federal Reserve Board may take action of one sort or another which may squeeze the inflation out of the current stock rise. As with the general market, so with particular stocks. Take, for instance, utilities. Only the tyro would examine a utility stock nowadays without an eye cocked toward Washington. It is questionable, in short, whether there is any problem any longer which is purely financial.

Investor dependence upon policies has been illustrated sharply by Mr. Hoover. On the witness stand at San Jose, Calif., he recently testified for the trustees of Stanford University in their appeal to the court for permission to put a part of the university's endowment fund in common stocks instead of bonds and mortgages. The law compels Stanford trustees to eschew equities. For decades many other beneficiary funds have been subject to the same restriction. That is, they are called upon to lend their money, not to invest it in titles to property. Mr. Hoover is not the first trustee to try to free himself from this obligation. A year ago a similar request was made before a New York court. Other endowments, tied to similar restraints, are wondering whether they ought to follow suit, though Mr. Hoover's attitude cannot be called general. In those beneficiary funds which are not subjected to the same restrictions as is Stanford University, there has been no marked flight into equities. The Rockefeller Foundation, it is true, reports more stocks than bonds in its portfolio, but the stocks are not a sudden acquisition, the aggregate not having increased since 1932. To the Carnegie Foundation, also, buying of stocks or bonds is optional, but according to a statement in the New York Times, the portfolio is: bonds, $30,603,044; stocks, par value $131,000. But if all trustees are not as perturbed about trends as is Mr. Hoover, a good many are; and the reason, undoubtedly, is partly due to the uncertainties that politics has introduced into economics.

The prime uncertainty has to do with money policies. In his subsequent Portland speech Mr. Hoover more or less explained his attitude. He sees inflation both present and in the offing. And inflation, as is often shown, means a progressive shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar. Two kinds seem to have upset Mr. Hoover. One is currency inflation—not more devaluation, but the printing of new money. The other is credit inflation. Both would have the same diminishing effect upon buying power. As to the first, I think Mr. Hoover's best safeguard at present is—Mr. Roosevelt! Congress is far more inflationary in the sense of wishing to tamper with the currency than is Mr. Roosevelt. As an illustration of this difference in attitude the strange call from Frank R. Kent to stand back of the President in the contest with the inflationists is in point.

As for credit inflation, I would not go as far as to say, as Mr. Hoover does, that the present industrial recovery is inflationary. Recovery is certainly in an inflationary setting, but, given resolute and responsible action in Washington, there is no reason why recovery should not win out. Stocks have risen in response to recovery as well as inflation. None can say what is the dominating motive—investment from fear of inflation or investment from confidence in recovery. Equally none would be so bold as to assert which will prevail. But the misgivings of trustees who cannot keep their funds in equities is understandable. Inflation means low prices for bonds, and thus a depreciation in the principal of endowments and a continuous shrinkage in the purchasing power of the money incomes from such bonds.

Till 1934 many money holders were keeping their funds either abroad or in the cash form of short dated Treasury obligations. Lesser investors were writing to this department in some despair as to where to hold their savings. One could only offer them one's own example, which was, in such times, to put money into property. Property may be homes or equities in industry as expressed in stocks. Those who adopted the latter course have not regretted their choice and are now asking advice on reinvestment. The situation is still inflationary; therefore the same counsel applies, though, since recovery may prevail over inflation, the wise investor will watch the possibilities of the heavy industries. It is always their turn last in the upturn of the trade cycle. Building, for instance, is to the tag "the first to decline and the last to recover."

Trustees in Mr. Hoover's position have faced this prospect in past recoveries. Why, then, this pother? Not only because, in their opinion, inflation may swamp recovery and send equities abnormally high and bonds abnormally low. But because the present inflation-recovery has not so far recompensed them in the appreciation of the rate of interest on their lendable funds. As stocks go up, the rates on money put out at interest should rise as the result of the demand for it for investment purposes. Income on beneficiary funds benefits accordingly. The peculiarity of the present situation is that the investment demand has not yet made any impression upon the low yields for money. Nor is this all. In addition to the lack of any increase in the rate of interest, the money received in interest is continuously declining in buying power. Below is a comparison between yields on bonds and the purchasing power of the dollar as represented by the cost of living index:

1932	5.24%	77.7
1933	4.69	74.8
1934	4.06	79.4
1935	3.59	83.1

This situation has been fomented in great part by the policy of the Administration in keeping money rates cheap. The policy is beneficial to the community at large. To trustees who are restricted to lending out their funds, however, the policy puts them in a dilemma.

United Carbon Profits In 1935 Make Record

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—United Carbon Company and subsidiaries report the largest annual net profit in its history.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1935 net profit was $1,872,405 after taxes and other charges, equal to $4.70 a share on 397,885 shares of common. This compared with $1,452,939, equal to $3.55 a share in 1934.

The 1935 net profit is after charging $278,900 for estimated federal and state income taxes $185,000 for contingencies and $1,079,971 for depreciation and depletion.

Federal Appointee

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harris & Ewing

Warren Lee Pierson
New President of Export-Import Bank; Formerly General Counsel of That Institution

Five-Year Loans To Be Granted By Export-Import Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The discounting of paper for American exporters at reasonable rates, maturing over a period of five years, when guaranteed by exporters or otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the bank, will be considered by the Export-Import Bank, according to a recent announcement. Up to this time the longest loan has been on a three-year basis.

Warren Lee Pierson was elected president of the bank at the meeting which was held Feb. 18.

Jesse H. Jones made the announcements on behalf of the advisory committee, of which he is chairman. The bank was prepared, he said, to assist in financing the export of agricultural commodities and manufactured articles of all kinds when it can be done on a sound basis.

"It will not be the purpose of the Export-Import Bank to interfere with or displace private financing in this field," Mr. Jones said, "but rather to supplement it and cooperate with those engaged in that line."

Peach Crop Is Hard Hit in Five States

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 20 (AP)—Agricultural experts reported cold weather virtually has destroyed prospects for a peach crop in sections of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

Other fruit apparently has been damaged little if any and field crops have benefited in most sections of the Middle and Southwest from a heavy blanket of snow.

A. J. Surrat, Federal agricultural statistician at Springfield, Ill., said the peach crop was all but wiped out in the upper half of the heavy-producing southern Illinois district.

William R. Martin Jr., extension professor of horticulture at the University of Missouri, said all peaches probably have been killed in northern and central Missouri and white peaches damaged considerably in southern Missouri.

George Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society, said peaches were "hard hit" in northern Kansas, but were "all right" in central counties. He said cold had helped rather than hurt apples by killing insects and fungus diseases.

Peaches were reported virtually destroyed in Nebraska and Iowa, which produce comparatively small crops.

Activity in Cotton Spinning Greater

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The cotton-spinning industry was reported today by the census bureau to have operated during January at 111.9 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 103.8 during December last, and 102.6 during January last year.

Spinning spindles in place Jan. 31 totaled 29,040,208, of which 23,323,958 were active at some time during the month, compared with 29,253,444 and 23,391,370 for December last, and 30,825,944 and 25,145,964 for January last year.

Active spindle hours for January totaled 7,713,696,496 or an average of 266 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,803,980,354 and 233 for December last, and 7,510,017,095 and 244 for January last year.

Shawinigan Power Output At New High Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Gross earnings of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company of Province of Quebec were reported for 1935 at $13,067,800, compared with $12,504,406 for the previous year, gaining 4.5 per cent. The company established a new high record in power output at 5,315,290,623 kilowatt hours, an increase of 16 per cent over 1934. The peak load last year was 1,111,394 horse power, against 1,056,400 in 1934.

Net income after all charges, depreciation and transfer of $100,000 to exchange-equalization reserve, but before income taxes, was $2,541,966, compared with $2,367,444 after charges and depreciation, but before income taxes and special depreciation of $700,000 reported for 1934.

Friday Says U. S. Far Away From Monetary Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The United States is much further removed from the conditions which force monetary inflation than it has been in any period during the last three years, declares David Friday, economist, in Rand McNally Bankers Monthly for February.

"We are a country which is self-supporting," he continued, "and have been for many decades. We did not need to borrow money abroad to feed our unemployed, even in the worst days of the depression. And we gave the families on public relief a standard of living which was as high as the laborers of continental Europe enjoy when they are fully employed in prosperous times. And we did all this at depression levels. Our trade balance has been favorable throughout. We have had ample gold stocks to meet all drafts from abroad and since January, 1934, have added over $3,000,000,000 to those stocks. Practically all the conditions which form even an excuse for inflation are lacking here.

Confidence Vital Factor

"There is one phase of inflation which would cause a rapid rise in prices without a previous rise in costs, and that is a general loss of confidence in the future of our currency engendered by radical legislation of increased governmental expenditure, which would precipitate a 'flight into commodities.' In this stage of monetary inflation, people want to get rid of their money as fast as they can and convert it into goods."

Discussing the rise in farm prices, he says, "It is perfectly clear that the advance in the price of farm products and foods is due to causes that have very little to do with inflation and devaluation. The factors which operated upon the prices of these two groups were of a very special nature. We have had, during these years, a drastic reduction in the output of certain farm products. This curtailment first by the action of the AAA and later by the drought, is adequate to explain the greater part of the rise. The prices which prevailed under the conditions brought about by maladjustments after 30 years of prosperity and four years of war were utterly abnormal and certain to rise in a marked degree as soon as the fear and hysteria characteristic of depression psychology passed.

Outlook for Prices

Mr. Friday further says in his article, "If inflation had been the actual causal factor in the price changes which have occurred, we would have experienced a rise of a much more general nature, not merely a rise of 40 per cent in the farm products group and of 60 per cent in the foods group, while all other commodities rose less than 3 per cent.

"Barring the contingencies of a general war which would involve England, France and other members of the League of Nations, there is nothing in the experience of the past three years which would warrant the conclusion of many people that inflation will be an important, if not a dominant factor in the price movement of the next few years."

Chile's Imports Rise Sharply During 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—During the first 11 months of 1935 Chile's export trade was maintained at about the 1934 level but imports registered a substantial increase, according to the Department of Commerce.

Exclusive of bullion, Chilean exports in the January-November period of last year were valued at 424,400,000 pesos ($87,469,000) compared with 424,000,000 ($87,386,000) in the corresponding period of 1934. Imports in the two periods amounted to 264,000,000 ($54,410,000) and 190,200,000 ($39,200,000), respectively, an increase of approximately 40 per cent, it was stated.

The cumulative percentage of total Chilean imports supplied by the United States, it is pointed out, continued to decline, amounting to 28 per cent for the first 11 months of 1935 compared with 28.2 per cent for the entire year 1934.

Co-operatives Expand Rapidly in the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—"Excessive profit-taking by monopolistic businesses" and falling incomes are credited with the organization of consumers' co-operatives in 16 major American cities in the last three years, according to the Co-operative League News Service.

Co-operative buying clubs, stores, oil stations, milk routes, cleaning and pressing establishments, restaurants, and housing projects are now operating successfully in urban centers. Consumers' Co-operatives have been organized in New York, Chicago, Gary, Kansas City, Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Columbus, Indianapolis, Philadelphia and Flint. Co-operative buying clubs, serving as stepping stones to the organization of more permanent co-operatives, have been organized in several hundred cities and towns in addition to the co-operatives already in operation.

Continental Oil to Build Pipe Lines and Terminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla., Feb. 20—Construction of a 44-mile pipe line from its new Tepetate oil field in Acadia Parish, Louisiana, to Lake Charles, Louisiana, has been authorized by the Continental Oil Company, as well as the construction of a new deep-water terminal at that point.

The new pipe line will have a capacity of 9000 barrels daily.

Your Income Tax

This is the twelfth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Gross Income, Net Income and Surtax Net Income

Three of the terms used in the income tax law, namely, gross income, net income and surtax net income, should be noted particularly, inasmuch as they are vitally important to the whole subject of the income tax.

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Gross income includes in general all income from any source whatever, unless exempt from tax by law. The gross income of the usual business consists of the gross profits on sales, plus any income from investments and incidental or outside operations or sources. The return must show the gross sales, purchases and cost of goods sold. To reflect income correctly, inventories are necessary at the beginning and end of each taxable year.

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A lawyer, doctor, architect, physician, dentist, clergyman, author, or other professional man must include in gross income all fees, salaries, and compensation of any kind for professional services.

Net income upon which the tax is assessed is gross income less the deductions allowed by law. Such deductions include business and professional expenses, such as salaries, pensions, and bonuses to employees, taxes, losses, interest paid, bad debts, depreciation, depletion, contributions, etc. Failure to understand deductions against gross income and credits against net income has resulted in numerous errors on the part of taxpayers.

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The Revenue Act of 1934 provides for an earned income credit in addition to the personal exemption and credit for dependents, etc., for the purpose of computing the normal tax. Having arrived at the net income, the next step is to deduct the personal exemption and credit for dependents. The balance represents the "surtax net income."

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The next step is to deduct from such balance the earned income credit and other credit to which the taxpayer is entitled. The remainder represents the amount of net income subject to the normal tax of 4 per cent.

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Any amount of surtax net income which is in excess of $4000 is subject to the surtax. The surtax is to be computed in accordance with the rates provided for in the various so-called surtax brackets.

Price Recovery Of Six Farm Products 125 P. C. in 3 Years

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—The average price recovery of a group of six major farm commodities—wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, butter and eggs—although at a standstill the last year, has been approximately 125 per cent in three years, a market survey just disclosed.

Current quotations on these basic items of farm output, some higher and some lower than a year ago, on the whole average more than double what they were three years ago when the bottom of farm values was being scraped.

Three items—hogs, butter and eggs—are selling well above year-ago figures in Chicago markets. The current hog top is 27 per cent higher than the middle of February, 1935; butter "extras" are 3 per cent up, and fresh firsts eggs are up 6 per cent. May wheat closed yesterday on ¾ cent above the price of the same contract a year ago.

Two items—corn adn cattle—are selling sharply below mid-February 1935 levels. May corn closed at 61⅜ cents per bushel, or 29 per cent lower. The nominal top for cattle is $12.65 per hundredweight, which is approximately 9 per cent below the top paid the middle of February, 1935.

Each of the six commodities in the group is selling far above prices quoted three years ago. The approximate gains are: May wheat, 107 per cent; May corn, 140 per cent; hogs, 193 per cent; cattle, 74 per cent; butter, 100 per cent; eggs, 146 per cent.

Bond Maturities In March $95,890,800

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—March corporate bond maturities will total $95,890,800, according to Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 120, of which 13 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

March 1

American Tel. & Tel. Conv. 4s	$2,589,000
Bolivar (N. Y. C.) 5½% Ctfs.	1,130,000
Boston & Lowell R. R. Plain 5s	1,250,000
Chi. & Northwest. Ry. Sec. 6½s	15,000,000
Cities Service Transp. Co Eq. 6s	4,008,000
Gen. Motors Acceptance Serial 5s	5,000,000
Grigsby-Grunow Co. 1st S. F. 6s	2,366,700
Hearst Mag., Inc. Serial Deb. 6s	1,000,000
Long Island Lighting Co. 1st 5s	4,578,700
Midvale Steel & Ord Conv. 5s	30,913,500
Pacific Public Service Notes 5%	7,794,000
Penna. R. R. Co. Gen. Eq. Tr. A 5s	2,100,000
U. S. Rubber Co. Serial 6½s	2,000,000

February maturities amounted to $86,895,070 and the 135 issues and portions of issues falling due in April total $51,376,768.

Penna. Bell Reports Gain Of 27,006 Telephones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20—The jingling bells of 27,006 more telephones during 1935 marked the beginning of prosperity's homecoming in this State, according to the annual report issued by Philip C. Staples, as president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

After three years of heavy losses in the number of Bell telephones, a slight gain was noted in 1934, followed by this marked increase in 1935, which brought the total up to 1,071,537.

"It is encouraging that practically all sections of the State appear to be sharing in the improvement," Mr. Staples remarks.

Shell Union Oil Is Arranging For $60,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — The Shell Union Oil Corporation plans an issue of $60,000,000 of 3½ per cent 15-year debentures, according to a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. J. C. van Eck, chairman of Shell's executive committee, says the issue is to be underwritten by a group of underwriters headed by Dillon, Read & Co., and Hayden, Stone & Co.

The proceeds of the issue are to be used in retiring about $23,000,000 of the company's 20-year 5 per cent sinking fund debentures and about $24,000,000 of the 25-year 5 per cent sinking fund debentures of the Shell Pipe Line Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, and the remainder of about $12,000,000 for other corporate purposes. The new debentures are to have a sinking fund of $1,200,000 the first year, which will be increased thereafter.

In addition to Dillon, Read & Co., and Hayden, Stone & Co., the underwriting group is to include the Lee, Higginson Corporation, Lehman Brothers, Edward B. Smith & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Blyth & Co., the First Boston Corporation, Lazard Frères & Co., Inc., Dominick & Dominick and Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

The consolidated net earnings of the issuing company for 1935 were $6,812,835 after federal taxes, reserves and charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 35 cents a share on the 13,070,625 common shares outstanding. This was in contrast to a loss of $949,111 in 1934. As of Jan. 1 last, dividend accumulations on the 5½ per cent preferred stock amounted to $24.75 each on the 400,000 shares outstanding.

New York Edison Co. To Offer $55,000,000 Issue at 3¼ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—An application for permission to reduce the interest rate on its forthcoming $55,000,000 of first lien and refunding Series D bonds, due on Oct. 1, 1965, from 3½ per cent, which was originally asked, to 3¼ per cent, has been filed by the New York Edison Company.

The commission approved the 3½ per cent issue last month and is expected to announce approval of the lower rate this week.

Investment bankers say that this will establish a new low interest rate on a long-term corporate bond issue and indicates the trend of money rates to historic low levels.

The $55,000,000 issue was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 7 as 3½s. The registration will become effective on next Thursday, at which time it is expected the public offering will be made. Lowering of the coupon, upon approval by the New York State Commission, will not, it is understood, alter the status of the issue so far as the SEC is concerned, as an amendment to the original statement must be filed with the SEC three days prior to the effective date, which sets forth pertinent details of the offering, including the underwriting agreement, offering price, coupon, etc.

A banking group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., will underwrite the issue. Other members of the syndicate have not been announced.

National Biscuit Earnings $1.31 Share on Common

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—National Biscuit Company reported today net profit in 1935 of $9,986,020 after charges, taxes, depreciation, etc., but before deducting strike expenses aggregating $721,451, which were charged to reserves.

This was equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.31 a share on the common stock, and compared with profit of $11,597,573 or $1.57 a share in 1934.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Above the Clouds

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter One

THEY had been climbing since breakfast. And breakfast in High Savoy, France, among the great mountains, was a sunrise affair consisting of a hot drink and rolls so far as Mark Ashford and his friend Jules Le Fèvre were concerned.

Having left the green lower slopes and the grazing cattle behind them, they were come now to the foot of a steep track strewn with stones and overhung by the branches of larches and pines which jostled one another on this stretch of Mont d'Arbois.

Mark had come up well, his sturdy limbs bearing him bravely and his strong shoulders scarcely aware of the weight of his pack. But Jules was puffing, and "let's squat a sec," he entreated, as he dropped himself with a sigh of relief on a boulder. Then, wriggling out of his rucksack, "You know, Mark," he said, running his eye appraisingly over his friend as he spoke, "you know, you're as strong as a horse, Mark—"

"Or a mule?"

"Or a mule, Mark. Yes, I agree there; because you're so stubborn."

"No, dogged!" cried Mark, with a laugh that filled his gray eyes.

"All right, old boy—dogged." Then the bantering accents were changed. "Do you know, old Mark, what I was thinking just now?"

"About your grub. But you'll have to wait till we're on top."

Jules shook his head. "You're an ass, not a mule," he said cheerfully. "No, I was thinking that though you're American and I'm French we've hit it off together from the very day we first met!"

"Two years ago," uttered Mark, who was peeling an orange.

"Yes, two years this summer. Oh, do you remember that morning when your father first brought you along to Saint-Nicolas-de-Véroce, Mark? I'd been fishing and I'd caught a trout. Do you remember?

"I do," said Mark, as he tossed the orange across.

In the Mont Blanc Area

Jules caught it. "And do you remember," he said, between mouthfuls, "how your father shammed that he'd jolly well twist my neck for me unless you spoke French like a native before he returned."

"Well, you've saved your neck," Mark said with a smile.

"I have. Where's your father now, Mark?"

"In the Balkans still, I believe," said Mark, very quietly. "But it isn't often I hear from him, as you know."

It was stiff work surmounting those boulders beneath the dark branches, but on a sudden the track relented and turned, bursting out upon a plateau bathed in the sun and looking down and down on the distant plain of Sallanches, where the tawny river boiled along in full torrent, to resemble, from that lofty plateau, a mere, stagnant streak.

Then, while they were gazing, a train appeared crossing the plain and throwing behind it a long plume of smoke as it came. But lost in the immensity of its surroundings, it might have been only a toy train which they were watching.

It was coming very slowly, that train, like a child's train; it felt its way past the solemn spires of the Aravis, it shuddered beneath the savage heights of the Varens, it was seeking its long journeys end at the feet of Mont Blanc. And as Mark watched it out of sight, how little he guessed, how little could have imagined, all that which it brought him.

A Strange Errand

It was eight o'clock before they got back to their village of Saint-Nicolas, in the pine forests overlooking the Val du Mont Joie, and another hour before they had tubbed and had supper, when Madame Le Fèvre put a letter into Mark's hands.

"The postman brought it up from Saint-Gervais this afternoon," she said.

"I bet Mark and I saw it before you, Mother!" laughed Jules. "We were on Mont d'Arbois when we spotted its train coming in."

"Oh I daresay." She uttered the words indifferently, her gaze being on Mark, who had drawn a thin sheet of paper out of the envelope and was staring at it with peculiar intentness.

"Anything the matter, Mark?" she enquired.

He looked up. "No," he said. "Nothing. It's—it's from my father."

"Well, take it up to your room. We're all going to bed." "Yes," he said. "yes,' in a queer voice; and as he went up he was conscious that he was breathing more quickly than usual. And all because of a word he had glimpsed here and there in that letter which he had not read properly yet.

Alone, he read it through with rising astonishment.

"My dear Mark," it ran, "as you will be seventeen on your next birthday, you have reached an age when I think I can trust you completely. So I want you to take the enclosure to Geneva, and deliver it to the man to whom it's addressed. That's easy enough, Dad, you say. Perhaps it may be. But note now. You must tell *nobody* where you are going. You must take nobody with you. And you must part with the letter to nobody but Monsieur Reignier; to nobody else, mind. Be sure it passes straight from your hands into his. This may seem a strange errand, old fellow. But remember—*I trust you.*"

A Task Ahead

There it was, concise and as direct as his father himself. And there was the inclosure, tucked in the envelope, sealed with his father's own seal, and addressed by his father:

M. Philippe Reigneir,
197a rue Corlebert,
Near the Place du Pont,
Geneva.

Mark felt puzzled, but his shrewdness sprang into action. He tore the letter written to himself into pieces, and lighting his candle burned every piece at the wick. But the letter addressed to the unknown Reignier he placed in his wallet.

Then he started to think, a dozen questions presenting themselves. Why, he asked, hadn't his father trusted Reignier's letter to the post? Why not? Oh, why ever not?

This question swamped its companions, and Mark scotched it in turn. "Why ever not? That's prying," he answered it hotly. "It isn't my business to pry into my father's motive. My business is to do what he tells me. That's all."

Well, tomorrow Jules was engaged to read with the Curé for his forthcoming exam at the Lycée in Paris. So it wouldn't look as if he were trying to give Jules the slip if he went off by himself first thing in the morning. Nor need he tell Jules's mother where he was going. She knew she could trust him.

A Trip to Geneva

"Is this all right for Geneva?" he asked a porter next morning as he was about to climb into a train at the station at Saint Gervais.

"But certainly, Monsieur."

"Do I have to change?"

"At Roche-sur-Foron and Annemasse."

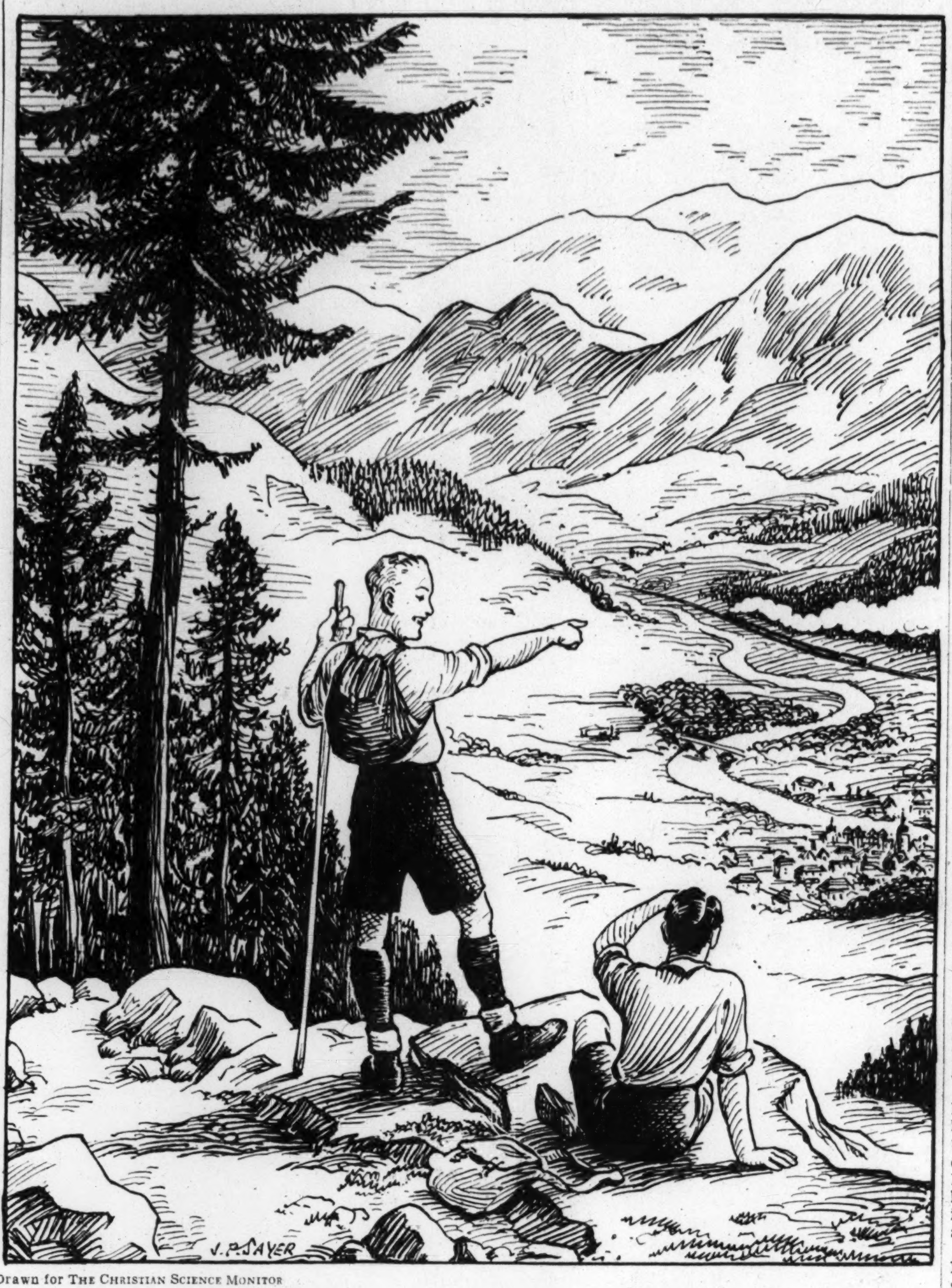
Mark thanked the porter and clambered into the train which presently, with much cautious whistling and snorting, was winding in and out the white mountains.

Here, at last, was Le Foron, high on its rock, a little town, rosy-red as the beech leaves in winter, with sloping eaves where the birds built, and warm, gentle streets. But Mark had no eye for its beauties, except from the platform. His next train, to Annemasse, would require him to pass through the Swiss Customs at the frontier. Well, he hadn't anything with him subject to duty, not even a grip, as he'd be back tonight at Saint Nicolas. Then, instinctively, his fingers touched his breast pocket. Good! In less than an hour now he'd be free of his trust.

"Annemasse! All change here, Ann-e-masse!" Out he bundled to join the press through the barrier to the long, low counters where the Excise men were rummaging the passengers' belongings.

There was a great deal of crushing at the barrier. He elbowed and pushed his way through it, back to the train, quite unprepared for the astonishing discovery which awaited him on the other side of the French frontier.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

While They Gazed, a Train Appeared Crossing the Plain

Giotto—The Boy Who Drew on a Stone

A True Story in a Setting That Conforms to the Period

By Joseph Carter

QUIET and serene lay the Italian hills under the bright midsummer sun. Fourteen miles to the south was the great city of Florence; but in this silent countryside there was no hint of its existence. From the shaded valleys below a man was slowly picking his way up the rocky path to the heights of the warm wind-swept hills. Every now and then he would stop to look around, enjoying the beauty of the warm, bright day nearly 700 years ago.

"Cimabue," he said to himself, as he sat down on a great rock, "Cimabue, this is the best idea you've had for a long time. You'd never believe there could be such peace so close to the city.

Even the distant green hills, in their soft shades, were distinct in this brilliant clear atmosphere; near at hand he could see the twisted gray cypress trees, and the little brown olive trees; the sudden great patches of broken rock tumbling out of the smooth curves of green; the white dots, moving about so slowly, that would be sheep when he came close to them. He could hear the tinkling of their bells, and somewhere close by he could hear their shepherd whistling to himself.

A Shepherd Boy

"This is really the way to live," Cimabue assured himself, "lying out here in these hills, in this clear sunlight, all day long. Not a care in the world. Not a thought of commissions, or clients, or pupils, or even painting." For this Cimabue was a great painter and has since been called "the father of modern painting."

"I must be at the inn in the next village before sundown," he said aloud. Then suddenly he broke off. He had caught sight of a boy lying on the grass beside the road some distance ahead.

"That must be the shepherd I heard whistling," he thought, "but he isn't whistling now. And he certainly isn't guarding his sheep very carefully. What can he be doing?" For the boy was bent over whatever he was doing, very much intent on it, oblivious to the whole world around him.

"Why, he's got a stone in his hand. He looks as though he were scratching on it with something."

"Eh, there!" he called. The boy sprang up, dropping two stones to the ground by his side.

"Oh," he said.

"What were you doing with that stone?" asked Cimabue.

"Nothing," answered the boy, kicking it away with his toe.

A Drawing on Stone

"You are much too young a fellow to be telling tales to your elders," said Cimabue severely.

"I am fifteen," said the boy.

"You look much younger. I thought you were but twelve."

"That is becacse I am so small. Everyone tells me how small I am. My father says I have not grown bigger because I am not a good boy."

"Of course you are not a good boy," said Cimabue, "you have not yet told me what you were doing with the stone." He stooped to pick it up.

"I am not a good boy because I waste my time in always drawing," said the boy. Cimabue was looking at the face of the stone he had picked up.

"How did you make this drawing on this stone?" he asked.

"With this other pointed stone," answered the boy eagerly, picking it up. This rock, you see, is very soft. And this stone leaves a red line. It is as good as pencil and paper—almost," he finished wistfully.

"I have men in my shop who cannot draw this well," said Cimabue. "What is your name? Who is your teacher?"

"My name is Giotto di Bondone, and my teacher is Nature herself."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. And can there be a better teacher than Nature?" asked the boy, a trifle arrogantly

Giotto Makes a Friend

"It will take a long time for Nature to tell you how to make colors," said Cimabue.

"Yes," agreed the boy. Then another thought occurred to him. "But you—who are you?" he asked.

"My name is Cimabue. I am a painter."

"Of course. You are a painter," said the boy, in awe. His very tone was the greatest compliment he could offer

"We will go to your father and see if anything can be done about your drawing, my young friend."

"I can come with you almost immediately," cried the boy excitedly, "see, it is getting dark and the sheep are coming back by themselves."

"So I see," said Cimabue, dryly.

"But my father," continued the boy," he will say no. "I know that. He always says no."

"We shall see," said Cimabue.

"No," said Giotto's father decidedly, when they reached the boy's home and Cimabue gently posed the question of his son's art.

"But I tell you," said Cimabue eagerly, gesticulating. "I tell you, I have men in my shop who cannot draw half as well as this boy."

"I do not doubt it," said Giotto's father, with heavy humor.

Cimabue leaned forward on his elbows on the heavy wooden table. In the corner of the room, in the shadow of the great stone chimney that projected out into the kitchen, he could see the boy.

"I will tell you something else, my friend," went on Cimabue. "You cannot stop this boy from being an artist, just by not wanting him to be one. I have seen that this afternoon. Drawing with a rock on a stone for a pencil! Nothing can stop him from being an artist, any more than anything can ever stop any artist from being one."

"I can try," said the elder Giotto deliberately.

Reluctant Consent

"But you are not the sort of man to try to do that," he countered. "I could see that at once. Why, will not your son be a great artist?" The elder Giotto did not answer.

"More than that," said Cimabue, playing his trump card, "do you know that he will get six guilders a year for the first two years, and higher and higher as he becomes more and more famous?" There was silence in the kitchen for a time. Finally the old man spoke.

"I think," he said, "that maybe Giotto can go to see if he can become a painter." The boy in the corner started up.

"You will see that he will become a painter. He will meet all the great men of Florence; he will meet Dante Alighieri. Maybe he will become a good painter. Out here among your flocks he has learned something that all the Byzantine masters in Florence could not teach him. In fact, "Cimabue finished grandly." I think that some day he may be more than a good painter. Perhaps some day he may even become an artist."

Strange Tails of the Wild

By Craven Hill,

Fellow of the Zoological Society

HAS it ever struck you what an important organ, to an animal, is its tail? This appendage can be used not only as a weapon for self-defense, but as a "fifth hand," as a fly-whisk, a seat, an umbrella, or purely as an ornament.

I often envy the fortunate possessors of such useful organs, and cannot help feeling that nature has been a little hard on certain other animals, such as the elephant, whose tail, so out of harmony with his dignity, is merely "a little bit stuck on at the back!"

Compare his tail with that of, say, Humboldt's woolly monkey, who has a long prehensile tail and uses it to the full every day of his life. It is by no means unusual to see a woolly monkey turning his tail into a kind of hammock.

A Tail for a Seat

All he needs to do, when he wants a quiet nap, is to grasp a bough with one paw, curl his tail-tip around another nearby, and there he is—the complete living hammock! Swinging lazily between the two points of contact, he can enjoy "forty winks" in the most comfortable fashion.

Animals which use their tails as fly-whisks are common enough in the animal world. Perhaps the example which at once springs to mind is the horse, and all his kindred.

Those who use the rear appendage as a seat, however, are not quite so obvious. The kangaroo is one of these, and so is that odd bird, the penguin.

When a penquin feels replete and in need of a rest, he leans gently backward until his stump of a tail touches the groud. Poised thus, as on a tripod, he has a comparatively firm stance which is usually proof against the strongest gust of wind.

If we want to see a tail being employed as a sunshade, or as an umbrella, we shall have to take a look at the South American anteater, who possesses a truly magnificent plume which he curls around and over his back, thus protecting himself either from the sun's rays, or from a tropical downpour.

More useful than ornamental is that curious tail of the beaver's, for it is employed not only as an alarm gun, the animal slapping it on the ground, or surface of the water to warn his brother beavers of approaching danger, but also as a very serviceable rudder when the animal is swimming.

Br'er Rabbit likewise uses his tail as a warning to his fellow bunnies, but in a different way. The little white powder-puff which the rabbit shows you as he scuttles down his burrow may not convey anything special to you, except to tell you that yet another rabbit has gone to earth. But it is duly noted by all other rabbits in the vicinity who, on seeing this signal, promptly make themselves scarce.

An Odd Larder

Some animals use their tails very creditably as balancing poles. Watch a rat, or a squirrel, crawling across a rope, and you will see how true this is.

A few creatures have an even more wonderful use for their tails, for in them they store up a vast quantity of fat, upon which they can draw when times are lean.

The little fat-tailed gerbils—rat-like creatures who live in the sandy wastes of North Africa—do this. So, too, does the Gila monster, "Heloderma suspectum," who lives in the valleys of the Gila River, in Mexico. So much fat can this curious, black-and-orange mottled lizard store up in his tail that, if he has to go without food for weeks on end—and, in nature, this frequently happens—it does not inconvenience him in the least.

His "iron ration," which he carries about with him in his own private "larder," sees him through—unless the famine should be unusually prolonged.

And, talking of lizards, many kinds of lizards have tails which, it seems, they have developed into nothing less than a practical joke with which to make their enemies feel small; for, if you try to catch a lizard by his tail, he will probably part with it and scuttle away, leaving it in your hand with his compliments. Only those who have been left holding a superfluous tail in their fingers know how humiliating the experience can be!

Snowflake Forecast

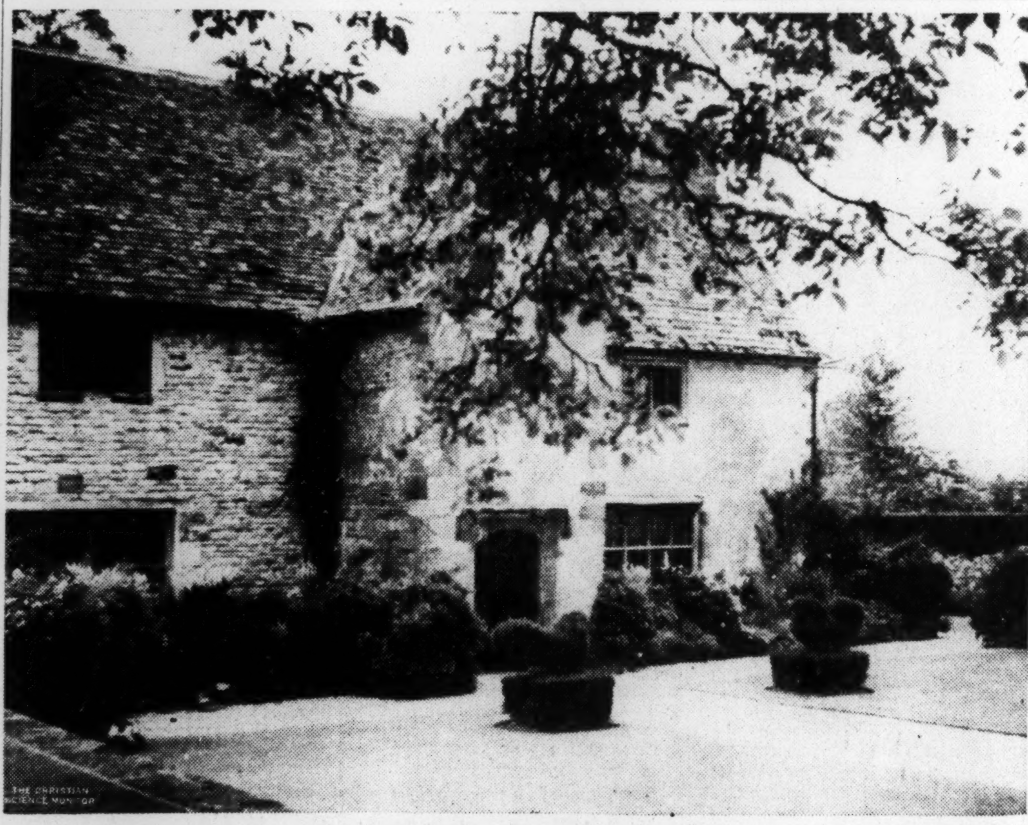
A Triolet

Oh, there's a murmur in the air
As snowflakes whisper, "We're coming soon!"
Quickly the word spreads everywhere.

Oh, there's a murmur in the air,
Repeated by trees so tall and bare.

The breeze makes it a frosty tune.
Oh, there's a murmur in the air,
As snowflakes whisper, "We're coming soon."

MILDRED NICKERSON



A Washington Home on English Soil

WOULD you ever suspect that the American flag keeps watch over an Elizabethan manor house in the very heart of England? On the outskirts of a tiny Northamptonshire village is to be found this house, set in a formal garden and surrounded by great elms.

Built of limestone, roofed with stone tiles, ornamented with red brick chimneys and a gabled porch, the house is quite typical of its period—with the single exception of the Stars and Stripes flying from a tall standard at the southwest corner. There is a very good reason indeed for the presence of the flag, for the family who owned this old manor house had much to do with the coming into being of that flag.

On the Potomac

In the year 1539 a certain Lawrence Washington purchased the estate called Sulgrave Manor. A few years earlier he had married and settled down in the near-by town of Northampton, where he prospered greatly in the wool trade. The year after acquiring this pleasant country property he started the building of a suitable mansion for his family.

Almost exactly 200 years later another Lawrence Washington built himself a country house on the banks of the Potomac River and named it Mount Vernon. The first Lawrence's great-great-grandson emigrated to Virginia in 1656 and became the great-grandfather of the owner of Mount Vernon who left that estate to his younger brother, George, first President of the United States. Is it any wonder that the American flag flies at Sulgrave just as proudly as it does at Mount Vernon?

An Elizabethan Mansion

The original Tudor portion of the Sulgrave Manor house was completed about 1560, soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth. With appropriate loyalty the builder caused to be wrought in plaster work upon the gable of the porch (hidden in this photograph by the branch of the tree) the arms and initials of the great Queen. The Washington coat-of-arms he, with due modesty, had carved in an inconspicuous position in a corner of the stone arch of the door under the gable. This coat-of-arms of two bars with three mullets (five-pointed stars) had been borne by his ancestors from the middle of the 14th century.

How little did the master of Sulgrave (whose thoughts were on sheep-farming and the wool-trade rather than upon colonizing across the Atlantic) dream that his descendants would bear these arms to the New World, and that the course of history would transform the bars and mullets into the Stars and Stripes? There is no authentic proof of such a transformation, but it has been widely believed that George Washington's coat-of-arms inspired the national flag of the young Republic.

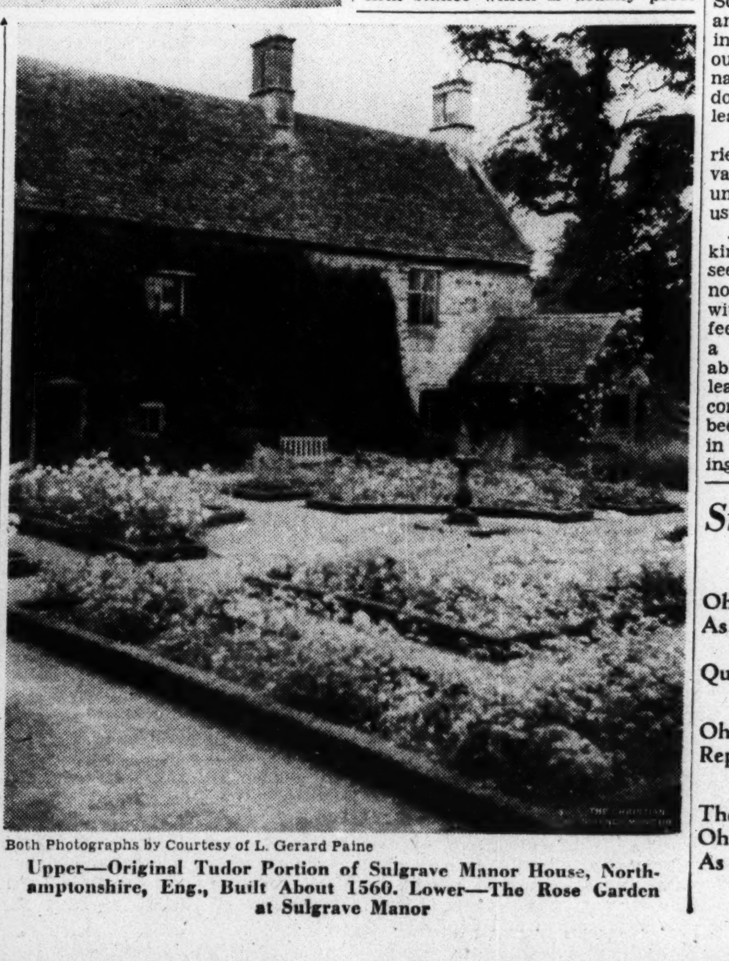
After the departure of the last Washington in 1659, the manor house came down in the world. The wing to the left of the porch was pulled down, and finally the mansion fell to the level of a farmhouse. When I visited Sulgrave in the summer of 1914 the house looked very small and down-at-the-heel and the grounds were rough and uncared for. It was in this condition when, early in 1914, the British Peace Centenary Committee purchased it as part of its program to commemorate the 100 years of peace between England and the United States.

A Cherished Spot

In the years since the Great War co-operating organizations in the two countries have restored the old house to its former grandeur, and filled it with Tudor furniture of the period of the early Washingtons. There are also interesting family relics from both sides of the Atlantic, among them portraits of George Washington, autograph letters, and a velvet coat worn by him about 1775.

Beauty has been restored outdoors as well. Especially lovely is the rose garden, shown in the smaller photograph. Over one hundred thousand people from every corner of the globe have visited Sulgrave since its formal opening in 1921, and to English-speaking people it must always be a cherished spot.

C. R. W.



Both Photographs by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

Upper—Original Tudor Portion of Sulgrave Manor House, Northamptonshire, Eng., Built About 1560. Lower—The Rose Garden at Sulgrave Manor

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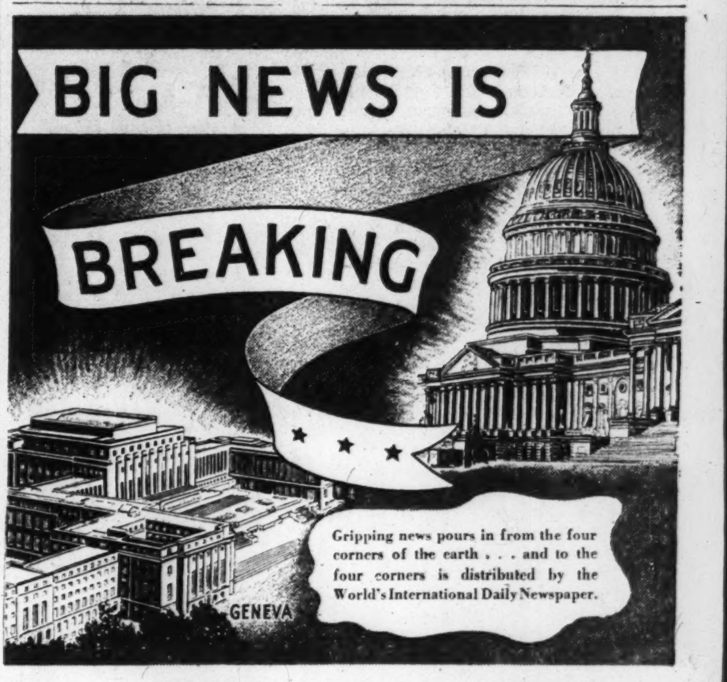
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Washington Insights

Wind Blows in New Deal Direction—President Becomes High Rank Pythian in a Hurry—Dollar Shower Threatened Over the Rappahannock

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The New Dealers are a bit more cheerful at the way things are going. Here is Congress getting important legislation out of the way, with only a few big bills pending. Here is the Supreme Court not only handing down a favorable decision, but with no more crucial cases up for decision for several months—probably not until Congress has gone home, and perhaps not before the court's summer recess.

Here is the Gallup poll showing an increase in Roosevelt strength. Here is a political scene where some of the great figures of a few weeks ago threatened to give the Administration serious trouble are now themselves under attack—whatever the outcome.

On the one hand, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin is being criticized by members of his church—it is understood with high backing.

On the other hand, a bipartisan congressional investigation of the Townsend plan is beginning. The Huey P. Long machine is not regarded as a serious threat. Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, who once seemed likely to lead a third-party challenge, is in no position to take the initiative. The EPIC movement is much quieter. Indeed, a straight choice between New Deal and normalcy now seems in sight.

Except for the Democratic leaders who are "taking walks" into the increasing group of critics, the national split is between the two major parties. While it would be incorrect to say that Administration leaders are not disturbed by the insurgency of Alfred E. Smith, of the conservative Democrats like John J. Raskob and John W. Davis, or of Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, it is also true that most of these walkouts have been in territory where President Roosevelt's hopes were lowest.

Few new dealers, for example, expected to carry Maine in September or November.

And as for Gov. Eugene Talmade of Georgia, the racial issues roused at his Macon conference are said to have turned partly into boomerangs following his Lincoln Day speech at Springfield, Ill., for which he was criticized at home. Finally and, deplorably, in the eyes of most observers, the Supreme Court's scathing decision in the case of the Mississippi Negroes is believed to have increased the Court's disfavor among certain strata of Southern voters. However unpalatable the issue may be, these factors are held at least to offset somewhat the attacks made on the Roosevelt family because Mrs. Roosevelt permitted herself to be photographed while being escorted to her motorcar by a colored member of the Howard University faculty.

White House Ceremony: Of political news there is no end. Today, for instance, President Roosevelt was being initiated and raised in rank in the Knights of Pythias. In a ceremony taking a full hour and a half, in the diplomatic reception room of the White House, the President became a Pythian of Columbus Lodge No. 332, New York City. Thirty-six ranking Knights of Pythias came from New York on a special train to confer the degrees.

The ceremony attracted much comment. For instance, the President was first given the rank of Page, which "embraced the lesson of friendship existing between Damon and Pythias." Few did not recall some old Rooseveltian friendships. Then he was raised to the rank of Esquire, based on the "Lesson of Prudence." And the commentators felt this virtue was never out of place. Finally came the rank of Knight, which extolled the "Virtues of Confidence." But here some anti-new-deal observers balked. The country, they carped, needed confidence more than Mr. Roosevelt; but more friendly White House habitues pointed silently to the stock markets.

"If time is of the essence," the Pythian authorities wrote the White House, the ceremony could be compressed to an hour and a half. The secretariat replied that "time was indeed of the essence," so the affair in the diplomatic room was being confined to that period.

* * *

Silver over Rappahannock: Try as they may, observers read scant political significance into the great silver dollar controversy. Can Walter Johnson—the "Big Train" of Washington's and the nation's memory—throw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, as tradition says George Washington once did?

"No," says Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, who managed the Washington celebrations. The river, he explains, was 1500 feet wide when Washington was reputed to have made the throw, and he insists the legend is only legend. But Mr. Bloom got into trouble by offering to bet 20 to 1 in favor of his contention. Patriotic money from Fredericksburg to the tune of $5000 immediately sprang to the defense of Washington and Walter Johnson. Mr. Bloom did not put up the $100,000 needed to cover the bet.

Jerome H. "Dizzy" Dean begged the whole question from Hot Springs, Ark., saying: "If the river is the same size today as it was when the other fellow threw a dollar across it, I can do it."

People who know the Rappahannock are advising Mr. Johnson not to use his own money. And it is denied that the whole business was started by the Senate silver bloc.

* * *

Townsend Plan: Supporters of the old-age revolving plan were among the first to welcome the congressional investigation of their plan, which was overwhelmingly authorized in the House today, with Representative C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri, initiator of the drive, appointed as chairman.

But one of these supporters, Representative Verner W. Main (R) of Michigan, who was recently elected on a Townsend plan platform, today coined one of the best of recent phrases:

"I am in favor of this thing," he said, "but I don't think we ought to spend $25,000 or $50,000 on cutting down a beanstalk to see why Jack doesn't fall."

* * *

Townsend Inquiry: Leaders of the $200-a-month program joined heartily with critics in favoring an investigation, insisting that they have nothing to hide, and that what on the surface look like enormous revenues pouring into headquarters are reduced by examination to a mere trickle. People just don't pay their dues, the Townsend organizers said.

At the same time, Representative McGroarty, leader of the Townsend plan representation in Congress, announced that he will permit his name to be used as a presidential candidate in sending a delegation from California to the Democratic National Convention. He authorized an independent delegation to enter the California primaries instructed for a McGroarty-for-President ticket. He explained that he didn't really expect to be elected, but wanted to send a delegation to the convention, thus obtaining consideration of the plan in the Democratic platform.

The House inquiry is expected to be rushed into operation, for it is backed by all shades of opinion. Four members of the Republican and Democratic parties alike will conduct it.

Transit Problems Puzzle Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20—Plans for the solution of Pittsburgh's transportation problems, as baffling perhaps as any in the country because of the city's uneven topography, are now before the City Council.

To speed up the transit service and at the same time reduce the cost to passengers, Dr. John Bauer, of New York City, retained as traction expert by the Council, has advised substitution of motorbuses for streetcars on many important lines and reduction of capitalization of the Pittsburgh Railways Company by approximately two thirds.

Streetcar fare today is 10 cents, with three tickets for 25 cents. Riders of the comparatively few motorbuses operated by the Pittsburgh Motor Coach Company, a subsidiary of the railways company, pay a straight 25-cent fare.

As a compromise, the railway company has put forward a plan providing for the use of new high-speed, noiseless streetcars on the 11 important arteries serving the city's "Golden Triangle." Under this proposal, "feeder" lines would be served either by streetcars of the present type in use, trackless trolleys or motorbuses.

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Sale! $2 'Seamprufe' and 'Twinweave' Slips $1.69
Fully guaranteed washing and wearing qualities. Only tested silks and laces used. A new one if you are not satisfied with the slip ou get!
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
Liedle's Delicatessen
48 Wood Ave.

A Sensational Value!
Women's Better **Shoes --- $2.19**
Kid or Calf in Black or Brown
Broken Sizes
MEIGS & CO.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Makers of the famous Golden Ply Silvertowns, 3 times safer from blow-outs at high speeds, and Electro Pak Batteries for quick winter starting. Anti-freeze, chains, heaters.
COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE
911 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone 3-3149

GREENWICH

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tel. 3273

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 daily, except Sat.
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

A Reminder that we carry
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Squash Pies
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

GRAND OPERA LIBRETTOS
30c
Also—BOOKS ON MUSIC and MUSICIANS
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1032

Coombs INCORPORATED LEADING FLORIST
741 Main St. Tel. 2-3201

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

Specializing in
KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROIL TREATED GASOLINE
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street · West of Washington

HANAN SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2857

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Over Capitol Theatre
Frederics Permanent and Zotos Machineless WAVES
Phone 350

NEW BRITAIN

Marro Shoe Repairing
Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's and Women's Hats Renovated
89-445 W. Main St. Phs. 2343-1586

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE., 2-4 daily except Saturday.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Marioni's
ICE CREAM
Deliciously Different
Specializing in Fancy Creams
Open All Day Sunday
165 HENRY STREET Phone 8-6196

GODFREY'S SERVICE STATION
Esso Products
Tires Washing Repairing Parking
CROWN and HIGH STREETS

WALK-OVER SHOES
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

BENEDICT & CO. INC. COAL COKE OFFICE 135 TEMPLE ST.
We Deserve a Trial
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Please mention Monitor
Phone 5-4116

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

THE EDW. P. JUDD CO.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Chritsian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

We Are Still Showing
Gleaming Glass
To Beautify Your Home
—Perfect for
WEDDING GIFTS
BRIDGE ACCESSORIES
Charles H. Harris
Inc.
64 Wall St. Norwalk
Elevator Service
Phone Norwalk 2700

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 550

Spring showing of Hand-Knit and Crocheted Garments you can easily duplicate with Bear Brand Yarns. Instructor will gladly help you.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7535 12 to 5 p. m. daily.

Final Clearance Sale
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.
TELEPHONE 3-0349

The Community Press
PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

Deep Upholstered
LOUNGE CHAIRS $16.95
The most popular item in our great February Furniture Sale! Fine construction — smart coverings — several colors. —*Fifth Floor*
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, *Inc.*
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
New York City Office, 597 Lexington Ave.

WILSON R. BOUTON
Successor to
THE LYMAN HOYT'S SON & CO.
Funeral Directors
80 Prospect Street Telephone 4-3175

THE CONNECTICUT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
Plumbing, Heating and Mill Supplies
11½ CHAPEL ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
S. E. Hiller H. L. Hiller

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WALLINGFORD

CAHILL'S STORE
Dry Goods
Fine Quality Merchandise
6 N. Main Street Phone 778

WATERBURY

OUR yarn department is ready to serve you with the best to be obtained for knitting and crocheting. We especially recommend
BEAR BRAND YARNS
Here are a few of the outstanding yarns being used for spring and summer wear.
Angel Crepe—Cassimere Sport Yarn
French Zephyr—Shetland Floss
Germantown
Twinkle Crepe—Paisley Tweed
To customers who buy all the yarn required for a garment here at one time we will give a special discount of 10% off all regular prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The New Patterns of
CAPE COD SHIRTS
Are Here
New spring designs—decidedly attractive and fast color..... $1.98 ea.
The Miller & Peck Co.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
229 WEST MAIN STREET
Our aim is to please you. Everything for your car—at the lowest possible price to cut down your auto expenses. We are equipped to give you Super-Service and are on duty 24 hours daily. Tires, Batteries, Radios, Heaters, Lubrication, Brake Service, Light Adjustments, Wheel Balancing.
PHONE 3-4161 JOHN F. SHEA, Manager

Sterling Silver Reduced Approximately 10%
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Visit Our Sport Department
Suits—Blouses—Sweaters—Skirts
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 Lexington Market
Baltimore, Maryland

WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
13 EAST LEE ST. MAIN OFFICE PH. SOUTH 1311

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

"For a Satisfactory Sunday Dinner"
We Suggest Shopping at
WRIGHT and WILSON'S
G-A FOOD MARKET
1932-34 Edmondson Ave. Ph. Gil. 5311
Black and white tile front store.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Sale Saves You 10% to 50%
Buy on the BUDGET PLAN
ALBANY, N. Y.

Cotrell and Leonard, Inc.
472 BROADWAY
Chic NEW Spring Dresses
$10

Let us provide you
AN AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
and let the savings pay for it.
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN INC.
Equip. Dept., 256 Lark St. 4-9114

AUBURN

DAIRYLEA MILK *and* ICE CREAM
PHONE AUBURN 2475

LANGHAM'S FUNERAL SERVICE
107 NORTH ST., AUBURN, N. Y.
TEL. 87
Licensed Lady Embalmer

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

February Furniture Sale
Modernize Your Home
at less than regular prices for suites and separate pieces
at McLEAN'S

Washington's Birthday
SPECIAL BRICK ICE CREAM
White With Red Hatchet Center
CLOVERDALE FARMS CO., Inc.
Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

Fine Stationers
Party Novelties and Favors
Gifts, Games and Toys
THE QUILL PEN
115 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
161 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

FTD
FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service - Storage - Called For and Delivered
AMERICAN GAS
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

FREE DELIVERY
Patapar
Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
104 Pondfield Road

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
FERRIS RADIO
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4515

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite	
EGG	$11.75
STOVE	$12.25
NUT	$12.00
PEA	$10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

EDWARDS
FEBRUARY
Furniture Sale
Combined with
Midwinter Sales
of other
House Furnishings
SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO

In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
851 W. DELAVAN AVENUE AT DELAWARE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5410

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE UN. 3480
Complete Lines of Choice
MEATS and FISH
Priebe Brand Poultry
Special attention to Telephone Orders
We Deliver

Alterations *Repair Work*
John Gould
CONTRACTOR *and* BUILDER
Masonry—Carpentry—Painting
46 BURLINGTON AVE. PA. 8813

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclean
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Office, WA. 3813 Residence, GA. 7526
MRS. LISLA MARSH ELLIS
Researcher and Secretary
Confidential Service Understandingly Executed by Appointment.

Turchin's Jewelry Store
JEWELRY—DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
JEWELRY and WATCH REPAIRS
RCA VICTOR RADIO
G. E. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
We solicit your account—None too small.
Open Evenings—Easy Terms
2972 Bailey Avenue University 1374

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

ELMIRA

MONARCH
Finer FOODS
K. F. SMITH
536 Penna. Ave Dial 2-4452 Free Delivery

GLOVERSVILLE

Final Clean-Up Sale
of
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Prices Greatly Reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 N MAIN STREET

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
are always the best
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL Esso STATIONS

ITHACA

R. A. Heggie & Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
If you need repairing, soldering or some unusual article made, let us help you.

Rollins Runstop Silk Hosiery, 79c, $1.00, $1.25 a pair; Trillium Silk Underwear, $1.98, $2.98; Slips, Step-ins and Combinations.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Patapar
Patapar Vegetable Parchment
ATWATER'S
109 E. State St.
Phone 2761

MANHATTAN SHIRTS FOR MEN—$1.95
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPT. STORE ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

"There Is Nothing Finer" Than a
STROMBERG-CARLSON ALL-WAVE RADIO
Sold exclusively at
Nelson's Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 569

GENE'S SERVICE STATION
2718 Elmwood Ave., Cor. Fowler
We Serve You With a Smile
Del. 9830 E. J. BOLL

LARCHMONT

The Smart Shop of Westchester
Permanent Waves Hair Styling
VICTOR HERRÉ
Next to Larchmont Theater
TEL. LARCH 2521 PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

SHEFFIELD FARMS CO.
Groceries and Fruits
1044 Broadway, Woodmere, L. I.
D. BENSON, Mgr.
Phone Orders Promptly Delivered
FRANKLIN 1535

FLUSHING

JUST ARRIVED
two-piece, man-tailored suits 16.75 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.
Flushing 9-7272

MARGARET IVERSON
formerly with Hickson
Hats Designed for the Individual—specializing in the hard-to-fit head sizes.
Creator *Importer*
41-12 162 STREET

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here AEROTYPE **Esso**
Cars go for it!
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

HEMPSTEAD

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

MATTERN and SMITH
Painters and Decorators
Tel. Hempstead 5872-W
INTERIOR EXTERIOR

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Fitted
$2.95 up

RADIOS
Sales — Service
Electric Appliances
Modernage Utilities, Inc.
40-24 82nd Street Hav. 9-8554
Opposite Jackson Theatre

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market
in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

To express love or friendship,
sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained
with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to
Queensboro Electric Company

FREDERICK'S DELICATESSEN
Birdseye Special
A Steak Dinner for 4
1 lb. Chopped Steak
1 Box Cut Corn
1 Box Young Berries
Complete 69c
76 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 635-R

PHONE LYNBROOK 4569
WATCH and
JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
Silverware, Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and
PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

J. H. PAULI
MEATS OF QUALITY
Premier Food Products
216-03 JAMAICA AVENUE
HOLLIS 5-5231—5232
Orders called for and delivered

Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching
Ruth's First Class Cut Rate Beauty Shop
222-11 Jamaica Avenue,
Queens Village, N. Y.

FAY'S CORSET SHOPPE
Specialists in Correct Corset Fitting
Take advantage of
Our Annual Corset Sale
10% to 50% Reductions
HOSIERY—GLOVES—LINGERIE
215-03 Jamaica Ave Phone Mis. 7-1686

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

PETERS & ANGELBECK
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

JAHN'S
SODA & CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212
Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily. *Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

We Are
Grateful
for your enthusiastic response to our Monitor advertising and would like to take this opportunity of extending our appreciation to you.
THE MAX Beauty Salon
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen
19 NO. PARK AVE. Tel. 2463

Modern Majestic Laundry INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5060

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

Homestead Candies
Special this week-end: Mexican Circles, reg. 60c, for 49c. Peanut Brittle, reg. 30c, for 24c.
39 North Park Avenue

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats,
Manhattan Shirts and
Interwoven Socks
9 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes - Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

NEW YORK

Long Island

WHITESTONE

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977. Fl. 9-6957

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

HAWKIN'S
Est. 1916
Jeweler — Watchmaker
82 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Specializing
Fine Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New
Furniture at Ware-
house Prices
Moving Packing
Storage
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Phone OAK 8802

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Greeting Cards
You'll Be Proud to Send
Printed with your name in Silver or Gold as low as $1.75 for 25 Cards
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 FOURTH AVENUE Oakwood 7410

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

Have You Seen a Copy of
.."SERVICES"?..
An interesting booklet about the complete banking facilities of the
TRUST COMPANY
MOUNT VERNON
20 East 1st Street, Cor. 3rd Avenue

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Hamblen's
Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
113 4TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
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BENJAMIN HOWLAND
TEXACO
Certified Service Station
Sanford Boulevard and Durham Avenue
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NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
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SINCLAIR SUPER FLAME OIL FOR HEAT
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TEL. 3111

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
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February Clearance
20% Reduction
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George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
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Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
F. SCHUMACHER, *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
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(Opposite Mayflower)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Nuroco Cone-Cleaned Anthracite
It Floats!

▼

Our Coal's so pure it literally floats. In fact, the only coal branded NUROCO is that which floats on top of the mixture of sand and water used to cone-clean our coal. Impurities sink, and are discarded. The floating coal is pure and contains more heat value. Why experiment?

▼

New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co.
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NEW ROCHELLE 1000

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and
DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONES
New Rochelle 6160 Enterprise 7002

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Daily Trips to and from New York

The Cake Shop
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Delicious Homemade Candies
Attractively Boxed for Gifts. Clever Favors for the Holidays. Cakes. Pies. Plum Puddings.
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New Rochelle 3741

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NEW ROCHELLE 3610
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White Plains, Mount Vernon, Rye

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(Former Mgr. Ferguson's Meat Dept.)
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Staple and Fancy Groceries
"Free Delivery and On Time"
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MOORE RADIO CO.
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Prompt, Guaranteed Service
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INCORPORATED
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8 to 24-Hour Service
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LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES
THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND LONG ISLAND
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Leonard Talner
JEWELER
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20% discount on all repairs
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I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES
and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

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MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Avenue
697 Third Avenue
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Trixy Fashion Foundation Garments
A JOY GIVER TO THE WEARER
Your representative will call to display these garments.
If you wish to make an appointment
no obligation, phone
MRS. SENHOLZI
ATLANTIC 5-5983
Before 9 A. M.—After 5 P. M.

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Carpenter — Cabinet Maker
Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given
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Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Lines of Beauty Culture
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NEVINS 8-4191

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• OIL BURNERS
Fred Winterson
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2442 NOSTRAND AVENUE

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Ave. Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

LOOK!
For the
NEON
CLOCK
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Watchmaker—Jeweler
HAS MOVED
Ingersoll 2-8462 to 1042 FLATBUSH AVE.

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The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
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NEW YORK CITY

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PHONE 2654-J

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of All Kinds and Real Estate
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You Are Invited to Visit
"The Margaretta Shop"
for Clothes of Distinction
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JOHN R. JONES STORE
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Phone 489
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Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Represented by V. F. Kohler
307 N. Division St. Peekskill, N. Y.

WESTINGHOUSE
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
brings America a new standard
of Refrigerator value.
GEORGE OLSON CO.
942 Main Street Phone Peek. 1550

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The MORLEY MARKETS Inc.
33 North Main Street
Meats, Sea Food, Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery Prompt Service
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VAN DYK
B. WITZORK—C. HOAG, *Owners*
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Groceries and Dairy Products
366 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work Moderate Prices
PHONE 644

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

FASHIONS For Spring . . .
Start now to plan your Spring Wardrobe . . .
See Luckey's lovely fabrics . . . greet Spring with a truly individual wardrobe.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Richardson & Robbins
Chicken Broth
15c a can
The B & M Food Market
PHONE 6160 Free Delivery

GET YOUR
ROYAL SOCIETY
SPRING PACKAGES
at
The Wallace Co.

For the cold days ahead change to
Duofold Underwear
Cotton inside. Wool outside. Comfort without weight.
BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 MARKET STREET

ROCHESTER

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Home Made Candies
and Ice Cream
Delicious Baked Goods
LUNCHES DINNERS
38 East Avenue

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends
Never Less Than 20%

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
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COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

DYERS **Beck** DRY CLEANERS
THE PROMPT AND EFFICIENT
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337, 338

VAN INGEN
Fuel FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE Service
COAL—COKE—OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

By Appointment Hours 9 to 6
MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
22 Harwood Court
Telephone Scarsdale 4073 Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

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FASHION WELT
ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6
You Need No Longer Be Told
That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

FURNITURE
Rugs
and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
Barneys
PHONE 4-4811

Mid-Winter
FURNITURE SALE
With Reductions
10 to 50%
All This Month!
The WALLACE COMPANY
"Always Reliable"

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SCOTIA

GLINDMYER BROS.
Try Our
MILK *and* CREAM
407 Reynolds Street
PHONES 2-2412 or 2-9876

SYRACUSE

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From
Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

W. A. Drinkwine & Son
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
528 West Onondaga Street
Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 5-2135

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS
Carry a Message of Hope and Joy
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-4045

Grace M. Scutt
Harper Method Shop
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Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring
416 So. Salina St. Tel. 2-2775

UTICA

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Slip Cover Special
Make your own selection from our large variety of materials, including Art Denim, Crash and Poplin in gay garden patterns and Georgian designs, Covers for any 3-piece suite, for the balance of February only $29.95
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers,
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BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST.
208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3175

WATERTOWN

Washington's Birthday DOLLAR DAY
One day only, only at Empsall's . . . a great midwinter carnival of values! For full details see Friday evening's local announcement.
One Day Only—February 22
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

At Home - Abroad
● Whether you follow the sun to Miami or the Riviera, style success is yours—if your Cruise Clothes are by Schulman. They will be equally admired abroad and at your Westchester Country Club on your return.
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.
122 Mamaroneck Avenue

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Free Delivery
Telephone
W. P. 10200
Weekday Deliveries
leave at 9 A. M.-
11:30 A. M.-3 P. M.
Orders to leave on first delivery must be phoned by 6:30 P. M. or before 8:15 A. M.
Four new Dodge Delivery Cars added to our service.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

"The mender of bad soles"
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

Dorothy Gray
Beauty Preparations
Ann Windsor Facial Tissues
500 sheets 23c
Lentheric Toiletries
Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

—CLEARANCE SALE—
Chase Gifts—Electrical Appliances—
All Radios. Special Prices—Good
Values
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE W. P. 2012

Custom Built Suits
February Special, $39.50
Any Fabric in the House—Values to $65.00
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

Specialist in High-Grade
Watch, Clock and
Jewelry Repairing
Gustav A. Strauss
JEWELER
104 NEW MAIN ST. Tel. Nepp. 2622

PURE CREAMERY
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 0155
DAIRY PRODUCTS and
FANCY GROCERIES
AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c store.

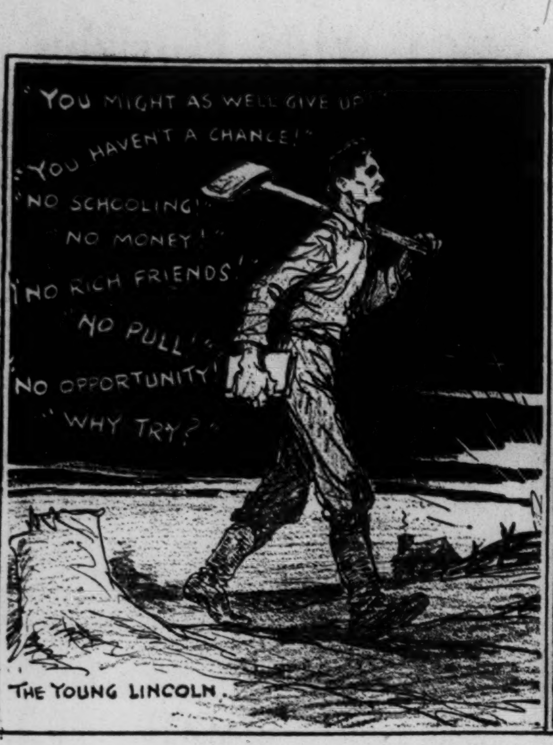
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SPEAKING much is a sign of vanity, for he that is lavish in words is a niggard in deed.—SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Daily Features

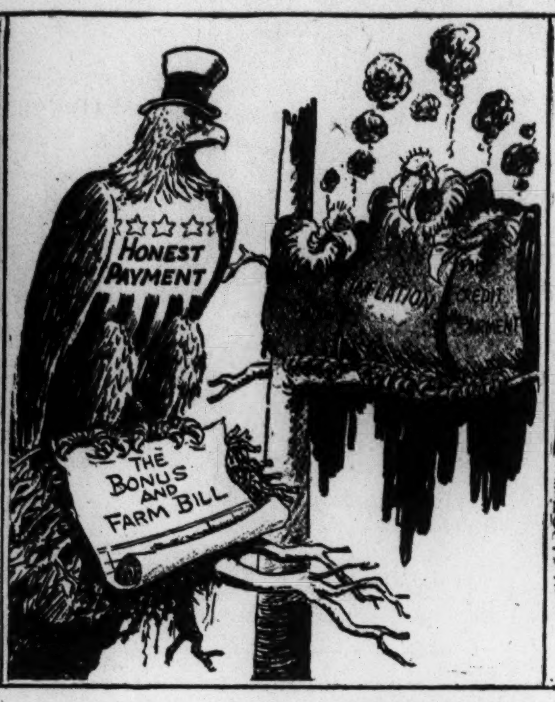
PATIENCE is power. With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes satin.—EASTERN PROVERB.

Cartoons of the Week


"YOU MIGHT AS WELL GIVE UP"
"YOU HAVENT A CHANCE!"
"NO SCHOOLING!"
"NO MONEY!"
"NO RICH FRIENDS!"
"NO PULL!"
"NO OPPORTUNITY!"
"WHY TRY?"
THE YOUNG LINCOLN.

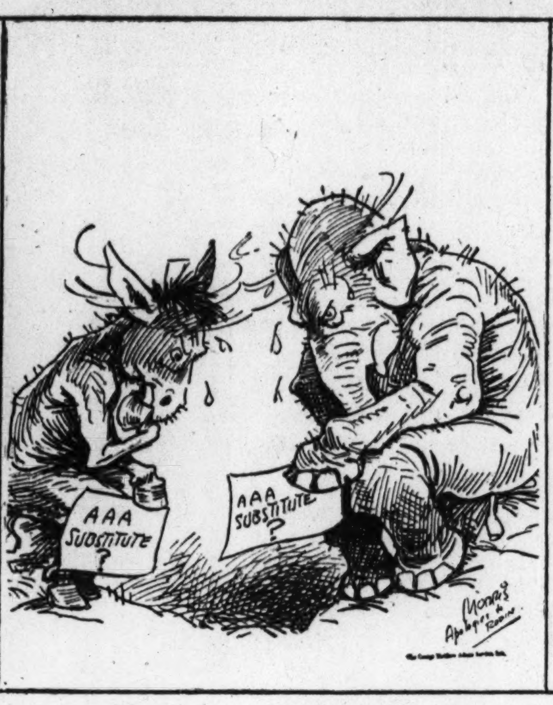
—Orr in Chicago Tribune

He, Too, Heard the Voices of Discouragement and Despair



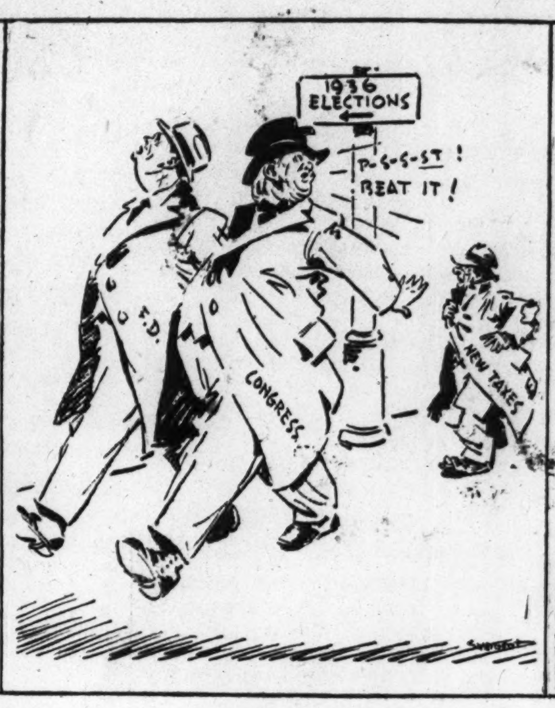
—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Birds of Another Feather!


AAA SUBSTITUTE ?
AAA SUBSTITUTE ?
Morris

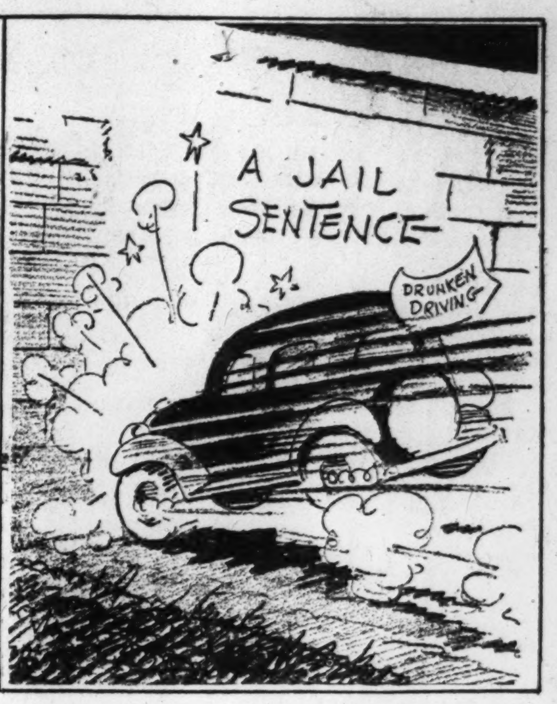
—Morris in Helena Daily Independent

The Thinkers



—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

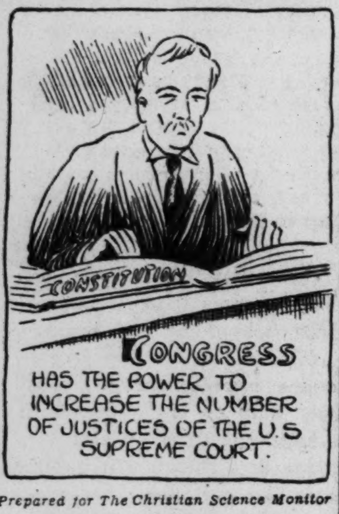
The Poor Relation



—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean

This Would Stop Him

Worth Knowing


CONSTITUTION
CONGRESS HAS THE POWER TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES OF THE U. S SUPREME COURT.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Poem found—Recently, Mrs. K. F. H. inquired for a poem beginning "The Master has come over Jordan." The complete poem has been received from E. B., Haddonfield, N. J.; L. G. G., Midland Park, N. J.; L. D. E., Boston; B. P., Hamilton, Ont.; C. E. S., Boston; M. McI. B., Chicago; E. S. S., Bellevue, Penna.; J. P. D., Jackson, Mich.; E. R. V., Washington, D. C.; A. H., Butler, Penna.; M. M. S., West Roxbury, Mass.; W. M. T., Ipswich, Mass., and E. L. U., Arlington, Mass. It follows:

CHRIST AND THE LITTLE ONES

By "Julia Gill"

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah, the mother, one day;
"He is healing the people who throng him,
With a touch of his finger, they say.

"And now I shall carry the children,
Little Rachel, and Samuel, and John,
I shall carry the baby Esther,
For the Lord to look upon."

The father looked at her kindly,
But he shook his head and smiled;
"Now, who but a doting mother
Would think of a thing so wild?

"If the children were tortured by demons,
Or dying of fever, 'twere well;
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in Israel."

"Nay, do not hinder me, Nathan,
I feel such a burden of care,
If I carry it to the Master,
Perhaps I shall leave it there.

"If he lay his hand on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know,
For a blessing for ever and ever
Will follow them as they go."

So over the hills of Judah,
Along by the vine-rows green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel the brothers between;

'Mong the people who hung on his teaching,
Or waited his touch and his word—
Through the rows of proud Pharisees listening,
She pressed to the feet of the Lord.

"Now, why shouldst thou trouble the Master,"
Said Peter, "with children like these?
Seest not how from morning to evening
He teacheth, and healeth disease?"

Then Christ said, "Forbid not the children,
Permit them to come unto me!"
And he took in his arms little Esther,
And Rachel he sat on his knee;

And the heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted all earth-care above,
As he laid his hand on the brothers,
And blest them with tenderest love;

As he said of the babes in his bosom,
"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven"—
And strength for all duty and trial
That hour to her spirit was given.

L. D. E. adds: "Urania Locke (Stoughton) Bailey (1820-82) was born in Gill, Mass., and took as a pen name her home town's name. She was the author of 'I Want to Be an Angel,' once a popular Sunday-school hymn."

Guess Again Answers (31)

1. No. Better insert "other" after "any."
2. Yes.
3. No. It was written by Edward N. Wescott.
4. No; a colon is now customary.
5. No; the interjection "O" is also capitalized.
6. No. The present perfect tense indicates an action completed at the time of speaking.
7. Yes. Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk.
8. Yes; see Is. 14:12.
9. No. Better say "peahen."
1. No. It lies about 750 miles north of the Tropic of Cancer.

Guess Again

31

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "Her daughter was dressed better than any girl there." Does the foregoing sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes........ No......*)

2. Did John Adams succeed Washington in the Presidency in 1797? (*Yes...... No......*)

3. Did any of the following write "David Harum": Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Artemus Ward? (*Yes........ No......*)

4. Is it customary in business correspondence to use a comma after the salutation of a letter? (*Yes...... No......*)

5. Is "I" the only single letter serving as a complete word which is ever capitalized? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Does the present perfect tense apply to an action completed at some time in the past? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. If you were looking for the book of Habakkuk, and you opened your Bible to Joel, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes....... No......*)

8. Is Lucifer mentioned in the Bible? (*Yes...... No......*)

9. "The eggs were laid by the peacock, and they have lain in the nest since yesterday." Is the foregoing sentence correct in every respect? (*Yes...... No......*)

10. Is Bermuda in the Torrid Zone? (*Yes...... No......*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

Hungry Scholar

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGE SALE, England's great Orientalist of the early eighteenth century, pursued his studies through a life of want. It was he who gave to the world the first bonafide version of the Koran; and his Oriental manuscripts are preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The importance of his work was not appreciated at the time. It is a matter of record that he was often without a change of linen, and that he often walked the streets in search of a friend who would supply him with a meal, often the only one of the day.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cactus Novelties

A SCHOOLBOY who liked to work with plants found that by buying pottery swans at the ten-cent store and planting them with cactus and succulents, that they made very attractive presents. During the Christmas vacation, this boy made a neat sum of money in his spare time by selling these swans to his friends who wished to give their friends an economical, living gift for Christmas. J. A.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Name Hints

GIVE each guest a paper on which are written 10 or more groups of words, each group of which describes or suggests the name of a noted person; and the first letter of each word is an initial of the name to be guessed. The person guessing the most names is the winner.

The following list and names will suggest others:

1. Won England Glory (William E. Gladstone).
2. Rarely-Written Essays (Ralph Waldo Emerson).
3. Wonderful Sage (William Shakespeare)
4. Just Wrote Rhymes (James Whitcomb Riley).
5. Histrionic Intellect (Henry Irving).
6. Betrayed America (Benedict Arnold).
7. Circumnavigating Courage (Christopher Columbus).
8. Moral Leader (Martin Luther).
9. Great Warrior (George Washington).
10. He Wrote Lyrics (Henry W. Longfellow).
11. Discovered Largely (David Livingstone).
12. Ever a Poet (Edgar Allan Poe).
13. Caused Religious Discussion (Charles R. Darwin).
14. He Made Search (Henry M. Stanley).
15. Prominent Bishop (Phillips Brooks).
16. Wrote Marvelous Tales (William M. Thackeray).
17. The American Electrician (Thomas A. Edison).
18. Characters Drawn (Charles Dickens).
19. Our Worthy Humorist (Oliver Wendell Holmes).
20. Clever Aviation Lad (Charles A. Lindbergh).
21. Aviatrix Excellent (Amelia Earhart).
22. Many Blessed Everywhere (Mary Baker Eddy).

P. R.

Desert Vista

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monitor Camera Club by Chester A. Voight, Taft, Calif.

Giant Saguaro Cactus

Brevities

London Opinion: A new hard-wearing cloth invented by a German is said to be treated with metal. Can't you imagine Scottish bagpipers wearing corrugated iron kilts!

New Yorker: The President will submit a budget of about $7,000,000,000. He must have moments when he wishes Finland owed us more important money.

Detroit News: An English lecturer, embarking on a tour of the United States, says Americans don't know how to use their leisure. Hence English lecturers.

Portland Oregonian: With a new glass frying pan it is possible to tell whether the breakfast eggs are burned. If that isn't it, it must be the toast.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Scientists have discovered paintings by ancient Indians on the walls of Salmon River Canyon in Idaho. In some circles they are viewed as evidence of a former experiment with a PWA.

New Orleans States: You'll find the present crop of politicians surprisingly well up on all the big questions of the day, if you refrain from embarrassing them for the answers.

Whitsitt Imprint: Statisticians say there are more than 500 kinds of games played with balls . . . why there are more than that number played with golf balls.

Montreal Star: The truth-in-advertising forces announce a new victory. The customary fake funnels will be omitted from Britain's newest ocean liner.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Election Problem

Question: Election of officers is provided for in the bylaws at the annual meeting in December, and they take office immediately after the second Sunday in January following. The one elected president at the annual meeting did not accept. Is this a vacancy which may be filled by the board, according to the bylaws, or was there in fact an election? If it is not a vacancy and there has been no election, can the election be completed at a special meeting called before the second Sunday in January?

Answer: The problem arising here shows how important it is to give bylaws sufficient flexibility to provide for such contingencies and yet provide due protection for all rights. There has been no election, since an election is not complete until the person elected has been notified and has accepted. Moreover, since the president-elect does not take office until immediately after the second Sunday in January, there is as yet no vacancy to be filled. So the board could not act, under the bylaws for filling vacancies. Furthermore, since the bylaws specify that election shall be at the annual meeting (which cannot now be held until the next December), and since it makes no provision for calling special meetings to fill vacancies, there can be no election by the main body.

The solution seems to be to wait until the day after the second Sunday in January. The term of the present president will then expire; there will be a vacancy, and the board may fill the vacancy. It would be wise for an organization with these bylaws, whenever someone is elected who is not present, to adjourn the annual meeting for a short period. In the intervening time the person could be notified; and if the election was declined, the balloting could be continued at the adjourned annual meeting. It would be well to consider also an amendment to the bylaws to permit special meetings to be called for elections under certain circumstances. For example, it could be provided that a special membership meeting shall be called to elect in case a vacancy occurs more than three months prior to the annual meeting.

In Lighter Vein

Some Southern Eloquence

A celebrated white preacher had been engaged to address the congregation of a little Negro church and was being introduced by the colored pastor.

"Sistern and breddern," he began, "it affords me the extremest pleasuh to introduce de speaker of de evenin' I wants to explain dat while his skin ain't de same color as de odders heah, I assures you his heart is as black as any of yourn."—*Argentine Magazine.*

The Heckler Is Heckled

A candidate addressing his constituency was surprised by a voice which, calling from the back of the hall, said: "Well, I don't care what you say, I wouldn't vote for you if you were the angel Gabriel."

Came the reply: "If I were the angel Gabriel, you wouldn't be in my constituency." — *Troy* (N. Y.) *Times Record.*

Not to Be Outdone

"Down where I live," said the Texan, "we grew a pumpkin so big that when we cut it my wife used one half of it for a cradle."

"Well," smiled the man from Chicago, "that's nothing. A few days ago, right here, two full-grown policemen were found asleep on one beat."

True

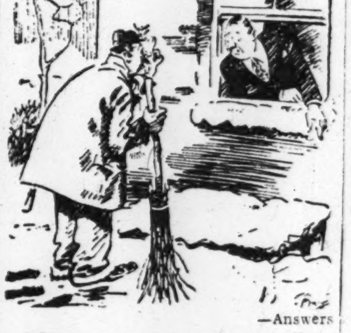
Professor: "Do the quick thinkers become leaders?"

Freshman: "Well, he who hesitates is bossed."

Knowing

"It takes a smart girl to marry the right one."

"Yes, she has to 'no' a lot."



—Answers

"Sweep your snow away, sir?"

"Better ask the landlady—she lives on the ground floor."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Floral Apostles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bath, Eng.

IT WAS Sunday evening. Along a quiet side street an invalid chair was being pushed by a man who looked totally uninterested in his surroundings. The occupant of the chair, a thin gray-haired woman, leaned back looking pale and unhappy against drab-looking cushions.

Suddenly another woman, obviously a stranger, stepped from the pavement and placed a bunch of flowers in the invalid's lap. There were flaming dahlias and zinnias, asters and Michaelmas daisies—just a simple bunch of late summer flowers which had probably been given to her at church.

There was a slight show of protest by the woman in the chair; but the other would take no refusal. She wanted to give.

She walked on without turning back. But two observers were privileged to see the beautiful smile which lit the face of a woman who had looked so unhappy, and the man's real look of interest as he bent over to admire the flowers.

A better sermon could not have been preached on that Sunday.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 78

G. The Restored Commonwealth (about 606 years)

IV. The Governorship of Nehemiah (B. C. 444-432), (12 years), Nehemiah 1-13; Malachi

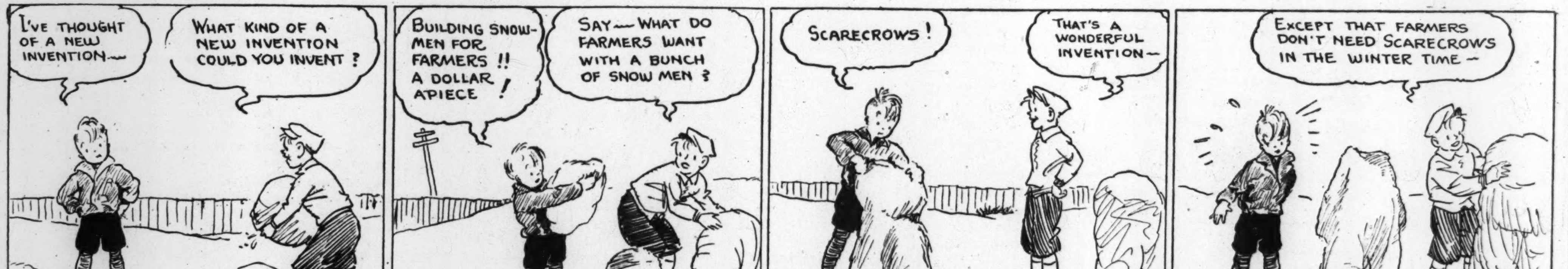
Nehemiah

Son of Hacheliah, apparently of the tribe of Judah, Neh. 1:1
Cupbearer in the royal palace at Shushan, in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes
Fourteen years after the return of Ezra to Jerusalem, Nehemiah led up a company (B. C. 444) and restored the walls and the civil authority
The book of Nehemiah records those events, covering a period of eleven years
Book of Nehemiah:
Part I:
The journey to Jerusalem, chs. 1-2
Nehemiah learns of the distress of the remnant in Jerusalem, 1:1-4
Nehemiah's prayer, 1:5-11
Artaxerxes, king of Persia, sends Nehemiah to Jerusalem, 2:1-8
Examination of the site and plans and encouragement for rebuilding, 2:9-20
Part II:
The building of the wall, chs. 3-6
The order of the rebuilding, ch. 3
Opposition of Samaritans, ch. 4
By ridicule—Sanballat and Tobiah: Nehemiah's prayer, 4:1-6
By anger; the resource of prayer, 4:7-9
By discouraged brethren; the resource of faith, 4:10-23
Opposition by greed and heartlessness within; the resource of restitution, 5:1-13
Nehemiah's example of unselfishness, 5:14-19
Opposition by craft—conspiracy to deceive, ch. 6
The resource of manly firmness, 6:1-14
The wall is finished, 6:15-19
Part III:
The census, ch. 7
Jerusalem given in charge of Hanani and Hananiah, closing of the gates at night, 7:1-4
Register of the returned, 7:5-73

(To Be Continued Daily)

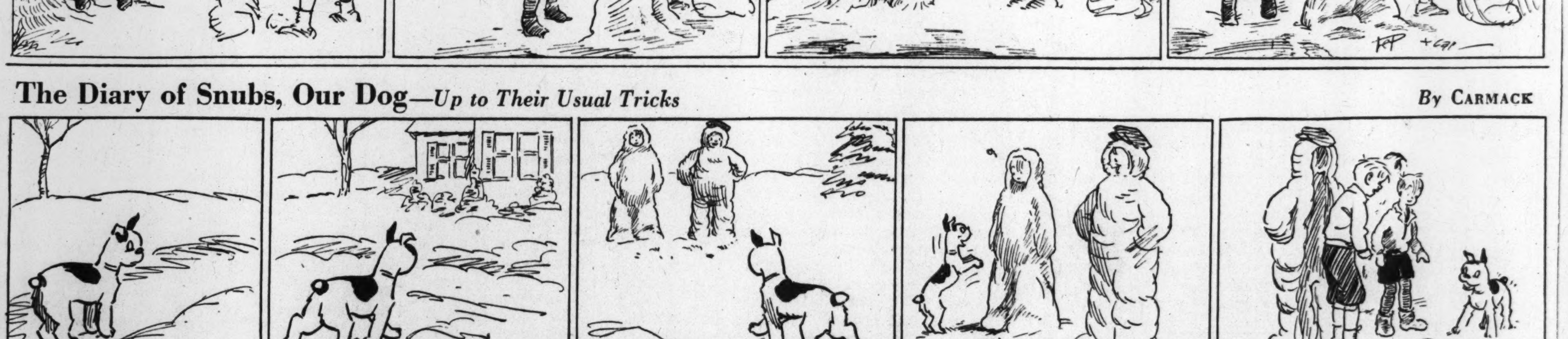
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Never Thought of That*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE THOUGHT OF A NEW INVENTION—
WHAT KIND OF A NEW INVENTION COULD YOU INVENT ?
BUILDING SNOW-MEN FOR FARMERS !! A DOLLAR APIECE !
SAY—WHAT DO FARMERS WANT WITH A BUNCH OF SNOW MEN ?
SCARECROWS !
THAT'S A WONDERFUL INVENTION—
EXCEPT THAT FARMERS DON'T NEED SCARECROWS IN THE WINTER TIME—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Up to Their Usual Tricks*

By CARMACK


As I was ambling along Cedar Street today I heard a familiar voice calling me—
"That's Buddy's house over there", I said to myself, "but I don't see him anywhere"—
On his lawn were a couple of funny looking snowmen and something told me to investigate them—
Would you believe it - The Boss and Buddy were inside them!
At least so I thought until I finally got over my surprise and began to sniff about a bit and discovered it was just another one of their ol' tricks—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1936 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Design for Living Standards

ONLY a few, and not the most important, variations in living standards are reflected in statistics on bathtubs, automobiles, telephones, radios. There are some things quite as important as pay envelopes that receive much less attention from persons looking for "the more abundant life." Everybody is agreed on the desirability, even the necessity, for higher standards of living. Not everybody has defined those standards.

And because of this lack of definition many people are wasting years in attempts — unsuccessful or successful — to acquire an "abundance of things."

Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University called a cue for self-examination among people in many conditions of life when he said in an address the other day:

> I do not believe this country has ever been so permeated with the notion of material wealth as it is today. . . . We of the universities have brought this curse upon ourselves, because we have said that if you came to our colleges you would earn more money than those who did not come.

It is evident, not only in universities but outside them, that acquisition of knowledge and development of ability are too frequently looked upon as merely preliminary to acquisition of money or things that money will buy. The end seems to be to own more rather than to use better that which we have.

Comparatively few people are availing themselves of the opportunities which their present living standards include. They may envy a millionaire his private picture gallery, but they do not crowd the museums. They have to be reminded that the education which libraries offer is just as bright a badge of cultural privilege whether a public librarian finds the volume or whether a butler does it.

Fortunately, however, this rule is proved by numerous exceptions. Some people are even showing that it is possible, if difficult, to maintain high living standards in the midst of what others would call, and would allow to be, poverty. Just as there is a poverty-mindedness, there is an attitude which will not let lack of material riches interfere with the attainment of an abundance of the best things that go with great material wealth. Indeed, many such persons have already acquired higher standards of life—expressed in cultured dignity of thought, kindly consideration for others, truly aristocratic concern for those less well placed—than have been achieved by others who expected money or property to bring them as a natural consequence of its possession.

These are people who have defined for themselves — and defined correctly — a higher standard of living, a more abundant life. Citizens of countries under democratic governments have access to cultural opportunities which under caste systems are reserved for the top few. Most of us, if asked, would admit we are taking less than a maximum of the readily obtainable advantages important to our development. Many of us recognize that it is qualities of character and mental satisfactions which really distinguish between a higher or lower living standard. And all of us get a glimpse now and then of the truth behind Dean Gauss's observation—that material wealth is not the key to better living, though the key to better living often unlocks the door to more abundant supply of "those things ye have need of."

Latin America Must Choose

THE neutrality resolution which Congress enacted this week places an unpleasant choice before the nations of Latin America. In case any of them ever is involved in war with a non-American country, it must choose between the support of the United States and that of the League of Nations. By edict of the United States Congress—an edict which passed almost unnoticed—it cannot have both.

In the neutrality resolution, providing for an embargo on belligerents, this clause appears:

> This act shall not apply to an American republic or republics engaged in war against a non-American state or states, provided the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American state or states in such war.

The first half of the sentence is easily explained as a strong and possibly very important application of the Monroe Doctrine; the United States notifies the world that it cannot be neutral and nonpartisan in a conflict between a Latin-American country and one outside the western hemisphere.

But the second half of the provision—attributed to Senator Hiram Johnson—notifies the Latin-American nation that if it secures the support of any outside country or countries—or of the League of Nations—American support in the war will be withdrawn, to the extent of the arms and financial embargo applied under the neutrality resolution.

Here is the situation: Suppose Chile is in trouble with, say, Japan—however unlikely. The United States is required to place an embargo on munitions shipments or funds to Japan, and to continue to outfit and finance Chile. But suppose Chile, in self-interest and in fulfillment of its obligations under the League Covenant, carries its grievance to Geneva. Suppose the League sees its duty—as self-appointed American spokesmen are always urging it to do—and applies sanctions to Japan. From that moment the United States would be required to impose its embargo upon Chile, withdrawing support which might be valuable or indispensable to the protection of the South American country.

Is the real purpose of such abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine a desire to inflict a blow upon the League, to warn it away from the western hemisphere? Driven from Latin America, the League would appear more than ever a purely European instrument, an enforcer of the Versailles status quo, to which the United States has always objected. Coupled with President Roosevelt's proposal of separate peace machinery in the Americas, this warning that if the League helps a Latin-American nation that state must forfeit American support, must seem a strange kind of friendship not only to active League members but also to Latin America.

To this astounding distortion of normal American policy have the anti-League views of some members of the Senate led American legislation.

Child Labor and Democracy

SUCCESS of New York's garment workers in abolishing child labor from their industry will bring welcome encouragement to all who are working for the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. For much effort is still needed. Although twenty-four states have already ratified, twelve more must do so before the amendment can become law.

In the face of continued severity of the unemployment problem, the attitude of the workers in this case was natural and logical, for child labor means undercutting in wages and further loss of jobs to adults. For the same reason delay in ratifying the amendment seems, in the face of today's labor conditions, inexcusably short-sighted and illogical. This protection of adult workers is in addition to the main objective of the amendment from the point of view of social reform—the right of every child to those things which belong to childhood and youth: education, recreation, mental and physical preparedness for life's work.

A number of "bogeys" that would obscure the issue have been produced by those who oppose the amendment. As, for instance, that because Congress is to be given "the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age" it would seek to interfere with the home and family chores. It is surely unnecessary to assume that Congress will suddenly be entirely bereft of sanity—as it certainly would be, if it made any such attempt. It is even suggested that somehow the amendment might lead to federal control of education, a bogey which, according to Frank P. Walsh, New York lawyer, is "without legal basis." But regulation of child labor would give youth more opportunity for education.

It should be clear that, in the face of world conditions today, America cannot afford to be so dilatory in dealing with problems which so vitally concern childhood and youth. When countries such as Russia, Germany and Italy, which have rejected the democratic ideal, show that they consider the education and protection of youth of first importance, dare democracy be laggard and indifferent? Education for all is so vital a necessity in a modern democracy that it may be said to be its first line of defense. Enlightenment and reason must surely be buttressed in the oncoming generation if it is to withstand the onslaught of appeals to violence from both right and left. Neglect here is too great a risk. It endangers all.

Passing Around the Profits

CHRYSLER Corporation has set aside out of 1935 earnings $2,300,000 for distribution to employees, which, Time points out, averages about $40 a man. Profits of the corporation for the year were $34,975,000. Labor will not reel under this extra piece of money, and capital, represented by the stockholders, will not feel the cut in the total profits passed to the workers excessive.

Perhaps the most significant feature is the fact that public opinion regarding co-operation and profit-sharing is growing so important that a manufacturing corporation buys an entire newspaper page to announce a bonus distribution and pay a pleasant tribute to employees who have helped to keep the cork in the red ink bottle.

GOVERNOR CHANDLER of Kentucky reports that there will be no more Kentucky colonels appointed for a long time. As there are over 5000 colonels in Kentucky already, this is not to be interpreted as a peace movement.

Magic Casements

Book News of the Day

A CHANNEL island, probably Guernsey, is the setting for Elizabeth Goudge's delightful novel, ISLAND MAGIC (New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50). More particularly, it deals with the farm of Bon Repos and the du Frocq family: Rachell and André, their five extraordinary children; Maximilian, the dog, and Marmalade, the yellow cat. The five du Frocq children would make any story continuously entertaining; but here, the added charm of the unusual setting gives the book an irresistible appeal, for the strange island legends, the picturesque local customs and the ineffable beauty of the setting are all affectionately portrayed.

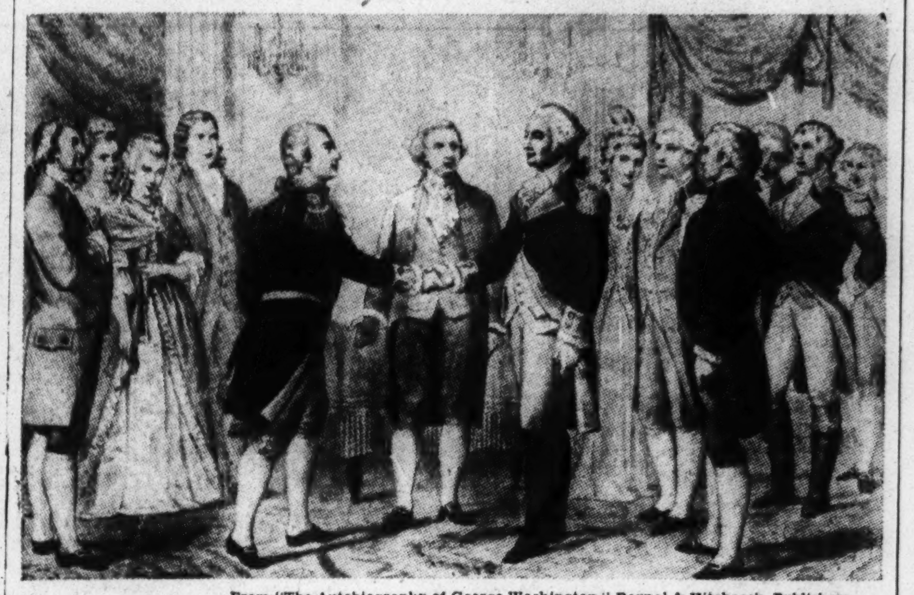
Colin, Peronelle, Jacqueline, Michelle and Colette are a positive delight, each a distinct individual. Their varying adventures form the body of the story. In one short year of their childhood, they experience the gamut of human emotions, and grow wise, for each profits in his own way from the lessons learned. Colin discovers the specious nature of the freedom which tempted him; Michelle learns something of inner peace; Jacqueline blossoms out in a touching victory over backwardness.

Peronelle, gay and untroubled, follows a sure course from the beginning, for the instinct to love is strong in her, and her whole life seems spent in bringing comfort and joy to others. Of the five, she has the strongest character and the fewest struggles, for a happy person, like a happy country, has no turbulent history.

The story begins and ends with a shipwreck. The first brings Ranulph to the du Frocq farm, the second takes him away. In the intervening year, he and the island have wrought their spell at Bon Repos. Not till the end do the du Frocqs learn that the strange, exciting Ranulph whom they shelter after his rescue is really André's prodigal brother. The reader is aware of it almost from the start, and follows with absorption Ranulph's cool assuming of leadership as he gradually stamps out the chaos which threatens each of the du Frocqs.

The whole forms a new and provocative angle to the old story of the prodigal son. Ranulph, cynical and spent, returns to the island with the thought of taking a brief glimpse at the scenes of his childhood. The shipwreck which so unexpectedly casts him in the very midst of his brother's family upsets his plans for a hasty visit, and he finds himself involuntarily yielding to the spell of the island—to say nothing of his capitulation to the incontestable charm of André's children. The wanderer settles down at Bon Repos, and each day finds him more firmly entrenched there. The ensuing story of Ranulph and the five children whom he guides so capably is made into one of the finest books of the year. For one interested in the best of contemporary fiction "Island Magic" is indeed required reading. M. W. S.

Washington on Etiquette



From "The Autobiography of George Washington." Reynal & Hitchcock, Publishers

The First Meeting of Washington and Lafayette

"FIRST in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." And to this should be added, "And first in the courtly manners of the day." How many know that George Washington wrote a book of etiquette at the age of sixteen? An etiquette book that would apply to high official society or the proper way to deport one's self at the festivities considered essential in his days.

"Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior In Company and Conversation" were the precepts which Washington wrote for his models of consideration and respect for others. We no longer doubt that he could have been anything but the perfect gentleman when we read this manuscript in the Library of Congress.

Evidently he was concerned over the relation of equals and nonequals, for he wrote several rules on the subject. Perhaps this was the starting of the controversy over the placing of guests at dinner in order of their importance in the political and business world. He wrote:

> 26th In Pulling Off your Hat To Persons Of Distinction, as Nobleman, Justices, Churchmen, etc. make a Reverence, bowing more or less according to the Custom of the Better Bred, and the Quality of the Person. Amongst your equals expect not always that they Should begin with you first, but to Pull off the Hat when there is no need is Affectation, in the manner of Saluting and resaluting in words to the usual custom. . . . 57th In Walking up and Down in a House, only with one in Company if he be greater than yourself, at the first give him the Right hand and Stop not till he does and be not the first that turns, and when you do turn let it be with your face towards him, if he be a man of Great Quality, walk not with him cheek by jowl but Somewhat behind him; but yet in Such a Manner that he may easily Speak to you.

Although clothes do not make the man, it is certain that neat clothes become the man. Washington evidently felt this to be true because he, himself, was always neat and well dressed. His perfect manners, for which he is well known, were no more perfect than his dress. He writes:

> 51st Wear not your Cloths, unript or Dusty but See they be Brush'd once every day at least and take heed that you approach not to any uncleaness. . . . 52nd In Your Apparel be Modest and endeavor to accomodate Nature, rather than to Procure Admiration keep to the Fashion of your equals Such as are Civil and orderly with respect to Times and Places. . . . 54th Play not the Peacock looking everywhere about you, to see if you be well Deck't, if your Shoes fit well if your Stockings Sit neatly, and Cloths handsomely.

In times when all meals were feasts, it is no wonder that twenty of his 110 rules were on table manners. Washington entertained constantly and lavishly, was a famous host, and it is evident that he adhered to the rules he laid down for himself when not quite sixteen.

> 94th If you Soak bread in a Sauce let it be no more than what you can put in your Mouth at a time and blow not your breath at Table but Stay till Cools of it Self. 95th Put not your meat to your mouth with your Knife in your hand neither Spit forth the Stones of any fruit Pye upon a Dish nor Cast anything under the table. 96th Put not another bit into your mouth till the former be Swallowed let not your Morsels be too big for the Gowls.

Perhaps the reason Washington was first in so many things was that he took his duties seriously and was punctilious in grave manners; many of his maxims were a warning to treat life seriously and with concern.

> 23rd When you see a Crime punished, you may be inwardly Pleased, but always Shew pity to the Suffering Offender. . . . 35th Let your discourse with Men of Business be Short and Comprehensive. . . . 47th Mock Not nor Jest at anything of Importance, break no Jest that are Sharp Biting and if you deliver anything witty and Pleasant abstain from Laughing thereat yourself. . . . 53rd Run not in the streets, neither go Shaking your Arms, kick not the earth with your feet, go not upon the toes, nor in a Dancing fashion. . . . 64th Break not a Jest where none take pleasure in mirth, Laugh not aloud, nor at all without Occasion, deride no man's Misfortune, tho' there seem to be Some cause.

Washington's reverence for his Maker is particularly noted in his 108th rule which reads:

> When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be Seriously & with Reverence, Honour, & Obey your Natural Parents altho they be poor.

And Washington finishes his list of rules of behavior with

> Labour to keep alive in your Breast that little Spark of Celestial fire Called Conscience.

M. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Looking a Little Way Ahead

By Frank L. Perrin

WITHOUT doubt it would be impossible for even the most astute political forecaster to prophesy with any reasonable degree of certainty the result of the forthcoming election in the United States. Six months ago the prevailing opinion, even among Republican leaders, was that the impetus of the New Deal landslides of 1932 and 1934 would carry the Democrats under President Roosevelt into office for another four years. But there are increasing indications that many Democrats are refusing to be classed longer as Roosevelt Democrats or as passive subscribers to the too liberal political orthodoxy which is being taught and practiced in Washington by the Chief Executive and his advisers, in and outside the Cabinet.

Apart entirely from this group of dissatisfied regulars within the ranks of the party in power there is an unascertained number of voters, known to be large, who voted with the majority both in 1932 and 1934 and who now are preparing to make a new choice and new decisions independent of and probably not influenced by their own action in the two years mentioned. Many of these, it is safe to say, believe with those who are counted as consistent and habitual Republican voters that during the last few years the minority, made up of a responsible and likewise a progressive section of the population, has not been represented in the councils or, at least adequately, in the legislative branch of government.

There is the adage, as often quoted and indorsed by Republicans as by Democrats, that to the victors belong the spoils. But these, after all, are but the transitory or temporary rewards assured or usurped by those to whom power has been delegated. Their possession does not bestow, automatically, the authority of dictatorship or arbitrary control over the economic and social destinies of powerful minorities in a democracy.

The propounding of such a theory as this with the implied approval of those comprising the minority may, when the positions are reversed, tempt a like reversal of opinion. The party out of power is quick to discover and discuss the mistakes and shortcomings of the party in power. But it is not unreasonable to observe that, whatever or whichever party may be invested with dominating power, there will remain to the minority party, and to those counted among its members, the right to measurable considerate representation.

It should not be forgotten that, fundamentally, there is no arbitrary line dividing the motives, aims or hopes of the American people. No great party, as now organized or constituted, interposes such a separating wedge between or among Americans. Those of a party suffering temporary defeat are not, because of that defeat, to be indicted, tried and convicted as enemies of the country or of its established institutions.

It might be impossible because of the prevailing party system under which candidates for the Presidency are nominated and elected, to plan for and establish a bipartisan or coalition government. But despite this technical handicap there exists in the country, I am convinced, a growing and reasonable demand for a fair and proper readjustment or sharing of power and authority in government.

It is not my privilege to advise either a President or a prospective candidate for the Presidency. I have not been invited to write the platform of either the party in power or the party now so definitely out of power. A few months ago it was made quite clear in this column that an invitation from either party to undertake such a task would be declined. But now such a responsibility might be assumed without great trepidation. As I see it now the platforms might be written practically in duplicate if from them, severally, one might eliminate the stereotyped phrases in which it is declared that "we view with alarm," or "we point with pride." This would be insisted upon at any preliminary conference, simply because there is no occasion for alarm, and nothing in the record of either party to which we could, or can, unblushingly point with pride.

The chief planks in the platforms of both the major parties should pledge a cessation of amateur experimentation, an assurance of a truce or armistice in the war between the producers, capital and labor, whose interests are common, and whose opportunities for prosperity should be regarded and protected by interlocking governmental policies.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Rule G for Automobile Drivers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Last year the American railroads lost not one passenger life. Not one! Perhaps the railroads' "Rule G" has a lot to do with this fine record.

Compare this perfect "Rule G" railroad record with the automobile slaughter and the automobile's No-Rule G.

Why not apply Rule G to every automobile driver? The railroads "Rule G", in effect, says: "Locomotive engineers—you must be more than a total abstainer—you must not even be seen inside any liquor joint at any time—or be fired!"

Why not let each state registrar say, likewise: "Automobile drivers! If you are even seen in a repeal joint—you lose your right to drive—you at once lose your license!—that means you, too."

Boston, Mass. THEODORE GREENHOOD

Infallible Oysters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who remembers that fellow who predicted the depression? No, we don't want to remember him. Because the prophet of bad news has always got a thankless job on his hands.

That is the "fix" I am in. You remember—back on Nov. 15—I wrote to you how the Bluepoint oysters out here were fat and bedding deep, which was a sure sign we were in for a mighty severe winter?

And the cold spell hit us smack between the eyes. Did it not? Well, having put in nearly "threescore" years as Long Island oysterman, and weather forecaster for Great South Bay fishermen and shore folk—will say the latest dredgings of the still-fat oysters make it plain to me that we'd best prepare for another cold spell! It is as sure as what goes up comes down. Take a warning from the oysters. They never fooled me yet.

COBUS KWAAK,

Bluepoint, L. I., N. Y. Master, Willie K.

The Wide Horizon

Anglo-German Cultural Contacts

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THE close, centuries-old, cultural unity between England and Germany was recently given outstanding prominence in the press here through the visit of thirty members of the Anglo-German Fellowship, who came as the guests of the German-English Society, the corresponding organization in Germany. The presence of Herr Rudolf Hess, Hitler's Deputy, and Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, at their banquet indicated the importance placed upon their efforts in certain quarters.

The common aim of these associations, it is explained, is to deepen the understanding between both peoples, especially in economic and cultural matters, not by any cut-and-dried program, but through personal contacts.

Wise co-operation between the English and the Germans, who have so great a responsibility for the peace and prosperity of Europe, can only benefit all mankind. And many aids to such a happy end have been established throughout the years.

In literature, the leading English writers soon become household words to the Germans, many of whom read them in the original. Shakespeare, Shelley and Byron, among the earlier writers, Wells, Galsworthy and Edgar Wallace among the more recent are almost as well-known here as in the English-speaking world, and there are few countries in which the works of England's leading dramatists are better or oftener performed than in Germany.

* * *

English universities have closer connections with German schools of learning than with those of any other country, and the affiliations of leading English banking houses are stronger with those of Germany than of any other state, except, perhaps, the United States.

The average Englishman who became convinced in the early post-war years that Germany had not had a square deal in the Treaty of Versailles, sympathized with the German in the hardship of the post-inflation period and desired this country restored to prosperity once more. English people have also been encouraged to visit Germany and they have done so in large numbers during the past two years, availing themselves of the benefit of the registered mark arrangements. No warmer, no more enthusiastic welcome will greet them anywhere. The visitors have marked this and have expressed their appreciation in the most practical manner by repeating their visit the following year.

The desire for understanding between both peoples has in no way diminished. But it would be a superficial statement of the case which ignored the great divergence in cultural outlook which has arisen between them since the establishment of National Socialism in Germany. If this were simply a political creed then the argument that each state has the right to govern itself as it thinks fit would apply. But its advocates maintain that National Socialism is a *Weltanschauung* (philosophy) embracing all spheres of human activity, cultural no less than political or economic, and from their official speeches clearly indicate that the democratic idea of the equality of all men, which England still respects, is one of the ideas it rejects most. The issue here is not whether National Socialist or democratic ideas are more estimable or preferable in any way, but rather that the existence of the former in Germany and of the latter in England is a gulf still to be bridged before real cultural understanding is attainable.

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Not infrequently the criticism is still heard here that cultural contacts with the English are difficult because they have an insular point of view, due to their want of travel on the Continent and that they speak only their own language. Be that as it may, there is no doubt but that German culture has entered a very narrow path during the past three years, which has done more toward enforcing national unity than furthering international co-operation.

However untraveled the Englishman may be, his press and his literature enable him to read all sides of a question of home or foreign importance. The modern German on the other hand not only cannot buy much foreign literature because of the lack of foreign exchange which prevents its importation, but also it is banned by the authorities, if not in keeping with National Socialist ideas.

The real friends of Anglo-German *rapprochement* are not those who seek to hide these difficulties, but those who face them. The lasting interests of European development can only thus be served. For there appears to be also an "international division of labor," as one writer has termed it, "in which France, England and Germany seem as though designed . . . to be half-willing, half-reluctant complements to each other. English common sense, French lucidity, German idealism; English liberty, French equality, German organization; English breadth, French exactitude, German detail—how much poorer the world would be if any one of these had been allowed to develop on its own lines without the criticism of the other two."